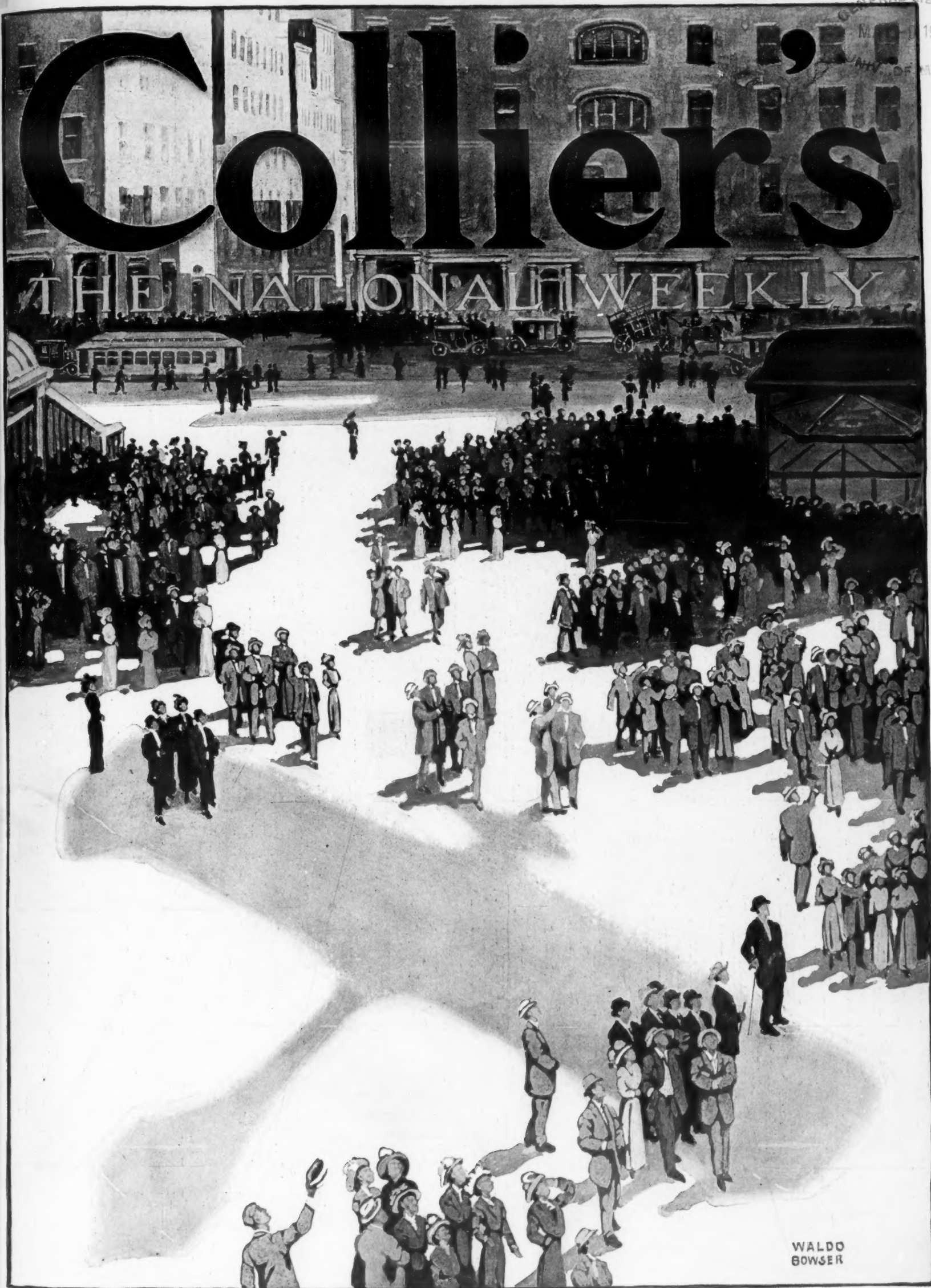


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Saturday, September 2, 1911



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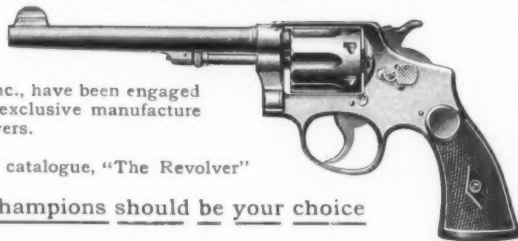
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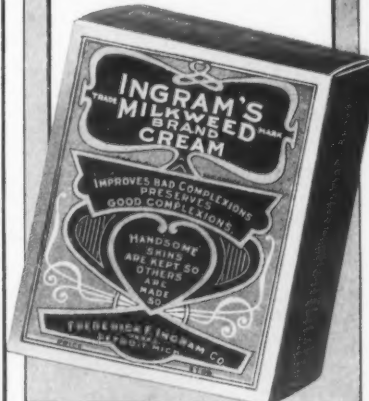
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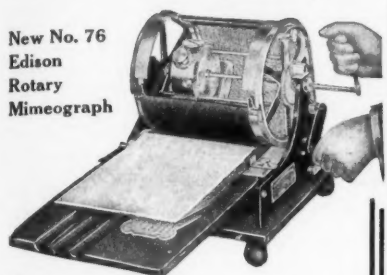
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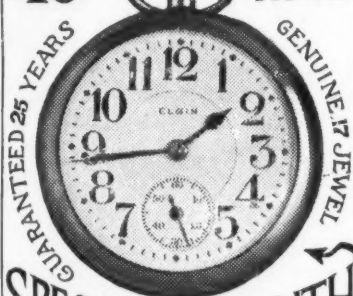
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Editorial Bulletin

Saturday, September 2, 1911

The Next Issue will be the Outdoor America Number for September

And will contain in addition to the regular departments:

The Landscape That Flows

Nature's moving pictures made by a car window and their perpetual variety, charm, and stimulation to the imagination of boy and man

By WALTER PRICHARD EATON

Professional Coaching

A discussion of the effects of the departure from the graduate coaching system—a rotten spot in American college athletics

By RALPH D. PAINE

The Appeal of the Country Club

The modest affair of small dues and good nature which makes for even tempers and clean bodies and minds, and also helps to ease housekeeping

By ELEANOR LAWSON

Prize Shooting for Camera

The exciting sport of photographing the wild shore birds that swarm in from the North in August and September

By HOWARD H. CLEAVES

Esther Learns Her Lesson

A bit of ribbon from her father's push-cart starts her along, and Eve and Uncle Sam do the rest

By LOUISE EBERLE

First Aids to Easy Camping

The chafing-dish and the fireless cooker and other conveniences that have revolutionized camp life

By LAURA CROZER

My First Year as a Farmer

The story of a woman's successful experiment in running a farm

By MARY RANKIN CRANSTON

Articles on Aviation

Collier's has secured several important articles on aviation. This week Mr. Charles G. Grey writes on "Avoidable Aeroplane Accidents." This will be followed in early issues by the following articles:

The New World

The account of a first ride in an aeroplane

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS

The Flying Machine as a Military Arm

"The most potent instrument of destruction ever invented"

By SIR HIRAM S. MAXIM

The Coming of the Air-Man

Discussing the interest in aviation in every part of the globe

By A. CLAUDE GRAHAME-WHITE

Though many aviators assure us that flying is less dangerous than it appears, it might well be imagined that the new science would offer few attractions to women. Many women have ascended as passengers in aeroplanes, but in France and America they have gone further, and already there are several who are skilled pilots. Foremost among these are the Baroness de Laroche, who writes for Collier's on "Flying in the Presence of the Czar"; Mademoiselle Marie Marvingt, on "The Intoxication of Flight"; and Madame Mathilde Franck, on "Exhibition Dangers." This summer the Aero Club of America granted pilots' licenses to Miss Harriet Quimby and Miss Matilda Moisant, both of whom are to write articles for Collier's; Miss Quimby on "The Safety of Aviation," and Miss Moisant on some topic connected with this subject

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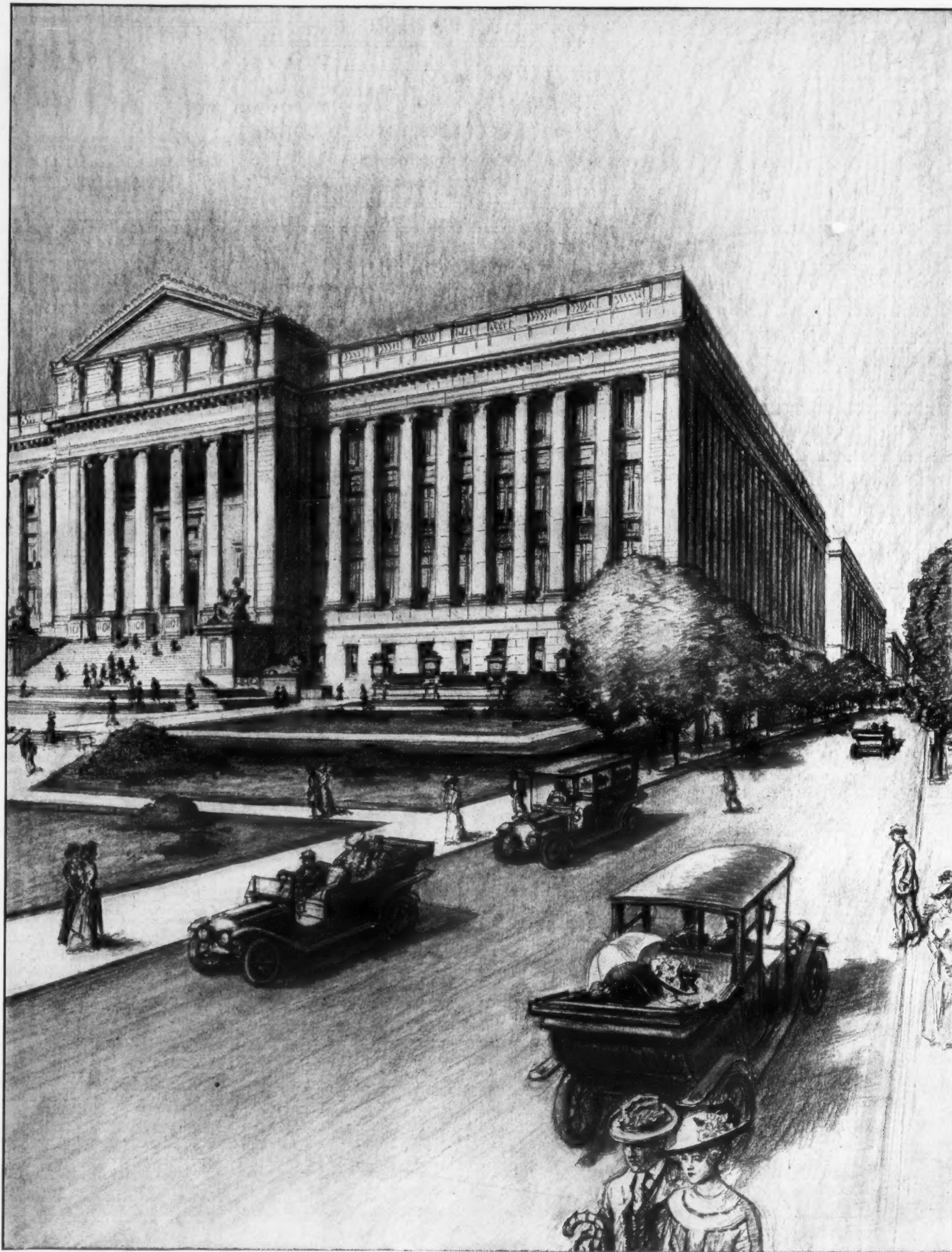
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The New Home of the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

The approval of the National Fine Arts Commission on June 16, 1911, followed by the formal approval of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretaries of the three departments, inaugurates what is not only the greatest building project in Washington, but one of the greatest which the world has ever known: the construction of the buildings for the Department of State, Commerce and Labor, and Justice. The site chosen by Congress and approved by the National Fine Arts Commission lies between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, and extends from Pennsylvania Avenue South to the Mall, which runs from the Capitol to the Washington Monument. To obtain designs for the buildings, three separate competitions were inaugurated by the Treasury Department, and held simultaneously. Sixty of the leading architects of the country were invited to submit plans, twenty for each building. The commission for the office of the Department of Justice was awarded to Donn Barber. For the building for the Department of Commerce and Labor the firm of York & Sawyer was chosen as architects; and the building for the State Department will be planned by Arnold W. Brunner



Collier's

The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers

Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street

Vol. xlvii, No. 24

NEW YORK

September 2, 1911

An Impression

CHICAGO BECAME A CARNIVAL CITY, during aviation week, visibly thrilled. She gave her fliers an almost perfect setting for their experiments. Up over the skyscrapers, which would have spitted them, they floated at peace, higher than some of the clouds. They shot out over the green lake like a departing arrow or a carrier pigeon homing it in level flight. As the pilots swung by the grand stand, one was impressed by the controlled intensity of their posture, like the calm of a spinning top—such clean-cut profiles clearing the air, such a fearless poise of the head, like impetuous boy-gods careering through the sky. The life forces were playing through those men, the tides of youth driving them into adventure. A couple of miles away the underworld of Chicago seethed like a kettle and blazed like a bonfire. The twanging of banjos, the noise of songs, and thousands of men coming and going in roving parties on the hunt for "life." None of the life forces were present—no affection, or passion, or romance. All that was fresh and clean about the buildings, devoted to "gaiety" and "seeing life," was the coat of paint which many of them have put on. And so it seemed, to one looking upward, as if those enterprising youths were fortunate among mortals, to lift themselves toward heaven, a thousand years before the day when we, the earth-bound, shall have pulled heaven down among men.

Sullivan's Vacation

THE NUMBER OF HOWLS that are coming in because "Comment on Congress" is not appearing in COLLIER'S at present is decidedly encouraging, in spite of grotesque explanations offered by subscribers. Some think that we have parted company with this able, sound, and fearless critic because we have been bought up by plutocracy. Others are of the opinion that certain mistakes by the Insurgents have taken the heart out of Mr. SULLIVAN and driven him to the woods. The truth is that he has worked very hard for some time, needs a rest, and is taking it. He will be back on his job long before the regular session of Congress. Our own appreciation of his value is extremely high; we are glad our subscribers miss him; and we do not care how they express their views or what suspicions enter their observant souls.

Fearless of What?

DISCUSSING THE RECALL of judges it is common to speak of "a fearless judiciary." As one of our readers pertinently asks, fearless of whom, or what? The fear of GOD has usually been looked upon as desirable. Whether or not vox populi is vox DEI, an argument can well be made that a fear of settled public opinion is more wholesome at least than the fear of bosses or corporations, which has been known to influence some judges under the present system. For our part, we think Arizona or any other community should be allowed to apply the recall to judges if it thinks best. The recall is neither a panacea nor a crime. It is a piece of machinery, which may work well in a given situation or may not, and a full-grown people should be allowed to experiment with it if the said full-grown people so desires.

The Tariff Situation

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO of the Farmers' Free List was possibly justified, as that bill was badly drawn and difficult of execution. His veto of the Wool Bill is another matter and ought to cost him heavily in the next election. The wool situation is, as we have said, far less intolerable than the situation regarding certain other materials where complete monopoly exists, as in steel, for example, where the same men control the raw material, the finished product, and the industries which buy the product. Nevertheless, the need of a cut in the wool tariff was widely felt; the President had admitted it; the information before the House was abundant; the bill was moderate. Had it become law the country would have felt that there was to be a sincere and successful attempt to reduce some of the worst schedules, one at a time. Now it sees the first step postponed to a time when everybody in Washington will be jockeying for position in the 1912 election, and when campaign committees will be preparing to bleed the big corporations. Mr. TAFT in his veto put great emphasis on "the measure of protection promised in the platform," a phrase with which he can easily kill anything he pleases at the next session. Nearly everybody now knows how meaningless is the talk about relative costs of production here and abroad. Nowadays when a manufacturer finds his costs too

high he looks about for ways of reducing them. Wages count less and less in the general result; machinery and efficiency count more. The public, rightly or wrongly, suspects that the President has let the Tariff Board know somewhat emphatically his views on protection. The Cotton Bill, and the amendments, were properly put through to complete the outline of policy. If the Democrats do as well next winter as they did in the spring and summer, they ought to gather to their party a large part of the country's independent thought.

A Big Chance

THE BOOMERANG which Dr. WILEY's enemies hurled at that splendid servant has had more than one consoling consequence. "Light is the best policeman." The future is at stake not only of a considerable degree of national physical vigor, but incidentally of a big and potentially useful business. Prepared food can present an advantage, under modern conditions, not only in cheapness, but also in many lines in wholesomeness, in the average home, provided most of the big manufacturers will take the advanced position taken by some of the leaders. If the manufacturers refuse to recognize the necessity of purity, "knocking" will continue. If they accept that necessity, "boosting" will begin and the business will flourish mightily.

To the President is offered another big opportunity to strengthen himself, as he did in appointing Messrs. GRAVES, FISHER, and STIMSON. Secretary WILSON's successor should be a man who will have the confidence of the whole nation. Dean RUSSELL of the Agricultural Department of the University of Wisconsin is such a man; and there are others. We earnestly hope the President will not err.

Strikes

COMBINATIONS OF CAPITAL have done good; they have helped the ordinary human being to a higher scale of living; but they have their dangers, and must be regulated. Even, as in Judge ROSALSKY'S dealings with the poultry trust, men responsible for illegal combinations must actually be sent to jail. So with labor combinations. The devoted workmen who belong to them have done good to all laborers, and to the world; they have helped to bring it about that laws and customs are no longer so bent upon the welfare of one class; but they lack omniscience and perfect virtue, and must be subordinate to the whole. The Government which granted old-age pensions, put through the Lloyd-George budget, and repealed the Taff Vale decision is a Government conscious of class oppression and anxious to remove it. The employers were standing for an obsolete idea when they objected to recognizing the leaders of the unions and when they paid what is generally admitted to be less than a living wage. The laborers were standing for a merely temporary method when they undertook to hasten progress by starving the public. The day for violence passes as fair hearings and impartial decisions increase. The time will come when in industries like railroads and telegraphs the public will refuse to have controversies settled at its expense. If railroad and telegraph strikes are many and violent, they will encourage government ownership, and government ownership without unionization. Labor unions are among the most valuable of all industrial combinations, but not even a labor combination should be uncontrolled.

Tammany at Work

HEARINGS ARE NOW GOING ON in New York City about the proposed new charter. They may have no effect, because Tammany may have made up its mind to put the charter through regardless of any arguments or any expressions of opinion. The method it has taken is to attempt to win the support of all of its henchmen, and a good many other individuals, by bribes consisting of special advantages given in the proposed charter. If it is passed, the charter will breed a large new body of office-holders, who will, of course, be interested in perpetuating the malignant system under which New York is governed.

Advice for Nothing

POLITICAL AMBITION usually does a publisher or editor no good. We wish to explain sympathetically to the Hon. ROSENCRAZ W. PILLSBURY, of the Manchester "Union," that New Hampshire Standpatters are trying to make a goat of him. They are leading him on to think they will help him to the Senate of the United States, but they won't. They have no use for him and will turn him down ruthlessly in the end.

His friend, General STREETER, will do nothing for him. Mr. PILLSBURY imagines also that the railroads, the Amoskeag Company, and the liquor interests are for him. They are not. Mr. PILLSBURY is too innocent. He ought to play with the reformers, because he is not wily enough to play safely with the machine. PILLSBURY went to Governor BASS and tried to get GEORGE W. FOWLER a job as License Commissioner, FOWLER being the same writer for the "Union" who had already got a directorship on a railroad. FOWLER has now got a tax job, which PILLSBURY may think is just as good from the point of view of his own political power, and perhaps it is, since neither is worth anything. As PILLSBURY will never be Senator we wish he would run his newspaper regardless of personal considerations. Once he showed he knew perfectly well how obvious are the misrepresentations of the Standpat press about Governor BASS and good roads; now he is himself joining in those misrepresentations. That is what usually happens to a journalist who allows his thoughts to be distracted by the buzzing of the fatal bee.

Answering Subscribers

WE RECENTLY QUOTED the New York Court of Appeals for the statement that General GRANT's name, originally "HIRAM ULYSSES," was entered by mistake on the records at West Point as "ULYSSES Sidney GRANT." The New York Court of Appeals gives LARKE'S "General Grant and His Campaigns" as its authority. LARKE'S work was published in 1864. In a foot-note on page 13 he gives General SHERMAN as the supposed authority for the name as given by him and as originally inscribed on the records at West Point. The encyclopedias give GRANT'S middle name as "SIMPSON," that being his mother's name. In his personal memoirs General GRANT makes no mention of his middle name. The original entry at West Point would be the best evidence, perhaps.

Humor

AMONG HENRI BERGSON'S philosophic thoughts on Laughter is his belief that a landscape may have many beautiful or ugly qualities, but is never laughable. Since referring to this we have happened upon CHESTERTON'S "Quin." To some friends who pride themselves on their sense of humor he discourses:

If I were to say that you did not see the great truths of science exhibited by that tree, though they stared any man of intellect in the face, what would you think or say? You would merely regard me as a pedant with some unimportant theory about vegetable cells. If I were to say that you did not see in that tree the vile mismanagement of local politics, you would dismiss me as a Socialist crank with some particular fad about public parks. If I were to say that you were guilty of the supreme blasphemy of looking at that tree and not seeing in it a new religion, a special revelation of God, you would simply say I was a mystic, and think no more about me. But if (and he lifted a pontifical hand)—if I say that you can not see the humor of that tree, and that I see the humor of it—my God! you will roll about at my feet.

CHESTERTON happens to irritate us rather frequently, but in taking a fall out of the persons who are daft about their own sense of humor he performs a feat that earns our gratitude. Among all the nuisances that encumber the earth none surpasses the man who is so captivated with his ability to discover humor that he discovers it everywhere.

The Hungry Scribe

MANY PERIODICALS TELL about rural life. They give balance sheets of a Gentleman's Garden and the Chicken Ranch Run by a Perfect Lady. If you read their tasty articles you will soon learn how to coax the mangel-wurzel into restored vigor, and how to derive a cozy annual income out of a pansy bed. Their pretty pictures of out-of-doors are refreshing after a morning over the wash-tubs. It is when they are specific that they are sometimes dangerous. Less balance-sheet and more pine-woods rambling would render them safer reading for impressionable families, who might be induced by the apparent accuracy and detailed exactness of the recital to journey over into the photographed district where tumultuous tomato patches enrich new arrivals from the city. We are led to these reflections by knowledge of a married couple who moved into a certain country town in large part because of a series of articles with photographs published in perhaps the most distinguished of the rural periodicals. The articles were those gay, dashing affairs about "How to Live on \$500 a Year." The publication sent up a photographer to "snap" the kitchen, the farmer's wife, and other items in the human authentic narrative. The writer of the article and the photographer went over to a neighbor's house and photographed the neighbor's wife at her work. The statements in his articles were similar pieces of approximation. He told of three persons rendered happy for one full month on a single pound of coffee, when a pound a week would be more accurate. It must be pleasant living yonder, said a certain family, and over from another State they trooped and settled near the writer of the articles, who forthwith formed the habit of "dropping in" on the new arrivals for a snack of food. His home ménage was chronically insufficient. The writer who had solved life at reduced rates kept coming for sustenance to the folks who had followed his message of enlightenment.

What Is Prosperity?

HOW MANY NOSES the census man can count is not the most accurate barometer of a community's prosperity. A million of population means less than prosperity enough to furnish well-paid jobs

to a million persons. A sensible "Million Club" has been organized by the Commercial Club of Cimarron, Kansas, for the purpose of urging the farmers of Gray County to make an effort to raise a million bushels of wheat in 1912 and triple the average yield. This season the State has a crop shortage; and in a few of the western Kansas counties farmers have been talking of resorting to a plan used in "hardpan days"—borrowing seed wheat of Eastern neighbors. The club makes this unnecessary. Club dues are to be paid in seed or money; the fortunate to contribute to the pool, the less fortunate to borrow from it; and all are pledged to labor to increase next season's crop. The members are to attend experience meetings in various country schoolhouses to talk shop, and are to hear lectures by professors of the State Agricultural College and by a soil expert. This information will be supplemented by the study of a series of bulletins on conservation of ground moisture. Gray County is one of the twenty-five in Kansas which in the past two years have not had representation in the State penitentiary.

Walking Across Wisconsin

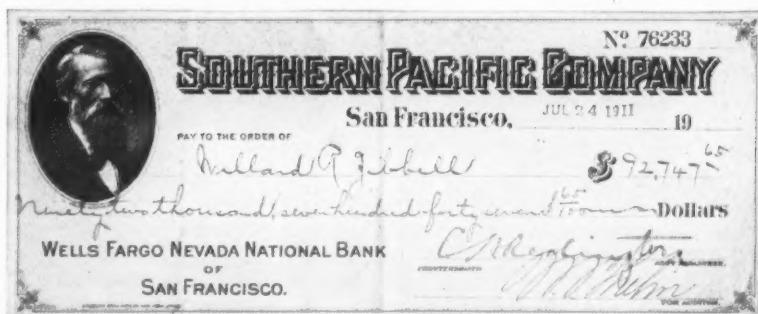
IF YOU WISH TO KNOW your country, walk through it. From Madison, Wisconsin, to Dubuque, Iowa, for instance, is a 110-mile stretch, good for five or six days. Traveling on foot and with a pack, you are accepted and niched as one of the regular types. You are a book-peddler in the minds of the inhabitants. You are entitled to respect, less, of course, than that accorded to the farmer and the store-keeper, but equal to that for the itinerant farm hand and the mechanic. You will encounter only occasional unpleasant curiosity and suspicion. Some of the persons we met were interesting. There was BILLY WOLF, for instance, who runs a saloon in Middleton, Wisconsin. He is a poet in two languages, and passes out pink cards, with German and English stanzas, recommending his beer and his orderly place.

I always keep order both night and day,
Have plenty of fun, boys, but don't get too gay.

Then through the twilight and under a low-hung moon, a young horse-trader from Arena gave us a lift behind his pair of one-thousand-pound mares. The talk fell on city and country life. "I don't know as the rich have a much better time than the poor in this country," he said. His working days were full. There were good food and health. For sport, squirrel and rabbit hunting were always at hand, and of late the moving-picture shows. At Barneveld the town was in the throes of a field day, with a hundred or more buggies in from the countryside. Ball teams from Mazomanie and Mount Horeb were locked in deadly conflict on a diamond which was bisected by the railroad tracks, so that Chicago and Northwestern freight-cars blotted out the right-fielder at crises in the game. The grounders kept hitting the railroad tracks and caroming off at a sharp angle, so that a swat which the first-baseman almost caught would finally be fielded by the short-stop. At Ridgeway, DAN, the village sport, at eve had drunk his fill. He is an elderly farm-hand, and two thoughts were in his mind—he believed he had been up twenty-four times in a balloon, and that, in former years, money was so cheap to him that "he wouldn't wipe his nose on a fifty-dollar bill." Dodgeville has voted itself dry. On the stage drive out from Dodgeville to the next wet town a white-haired farmer held up our coach, saying to the driver: "Bring over a bottle of whisky for the old woman. She's kinder sick." Why have not these progressive busy towns a system of municipal swimming pools? If you tumble footsore into Chester, England, you find a beautiful municipal pool one hundred feet long. But you may go lame and dirty for all that Wisconsin or Iowa, or any other State, cares. It was in speaking of that very thing that JOHN BURNS said: "You fellows are twenty years behind us."

The Rights of Man

THE CHECK which appears below seems to us a document of interest. Not long ago the story of which it is a part would scarcely have been possible. The check was paid by the Southern Pacific Railroad to WILLARD R. ZIBBELL for the loss of an arm and a leg in an accident. Five years ago a jury in Fresno County gave a verdict of \$100,000 damages. Fearing this would be held excessive, the plaintiff's attorneys had it reduced to \$70,000. When the case went to the Supreme Court, the court affirmed the judgment and awarded the plaintiff interest at \$13.42 a day from December 31, 1906. California has changed much of late, and courts inevitably change with the public. We do not believe that ten years ago the verdict would have been sustained.



WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING

A PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



Harry N. Atwood Leaving Chicago on His Record-breaking Trip from St. Louis to New York

On the morning of August 14 Atwood started from St. Louis on a record-breaking trip to New York. The first day he covered 286 miles, landing in Chicago at 6.19 p. m., having made stops at Springfield and Pontiac, Illinois. The following day he flew 161 miles without a stop to Elkhart, Indiana, in 2 hours and 16 minutes. From there, flying by easy stages and stopping at Toledo, Cleveland, Swanville, Buffalo, Lyons, Belle Isle, and Fort Plain, he arrived at Castleton, 134 miles from New York, on August 23. On the following day, eleven days after leaving St. Louis, he resumed his flight from Castleton to New York City at 7.36 a. m., and sailed down the Hudson at an average altitude of about 500 feet. By passing Rhinecliff, N. Y., he had covered, in eleven days, 1,177 miles, breaking the world's record by 13 miles.

WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



Some of the Members of the Oldest Graduating Class on Record

At the last commencement of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill seventy-five men, whose ages ranged from sixty-five to eighty-five years, received diplomas. They had left the university during the years of 1861-64 to enlist in the Confederate Army, and, fifty years after the outbreak of the war, the veterans, including many prominent citizens of North Carolina, gathered at a reunion and were given the diplomas they would have received had they remained at college.



The \$150,000 Fire in London's Famous Carlton Hotel

At seven o'clock on the evening of August 9 fire broke out in an elevator shaft of the hotel and spread rapidly through the two upper floors. All of the two hundred guests of the hotel, most of whom were Americans, escaped except Jameson Lee Finney, an American actor, whose body was found in a room on the top floor.

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A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



A woman sympathizer addressing the strikers



Soldiers guarding traffic in Liverpool

England in the Grip of a Great Industrial Struggle

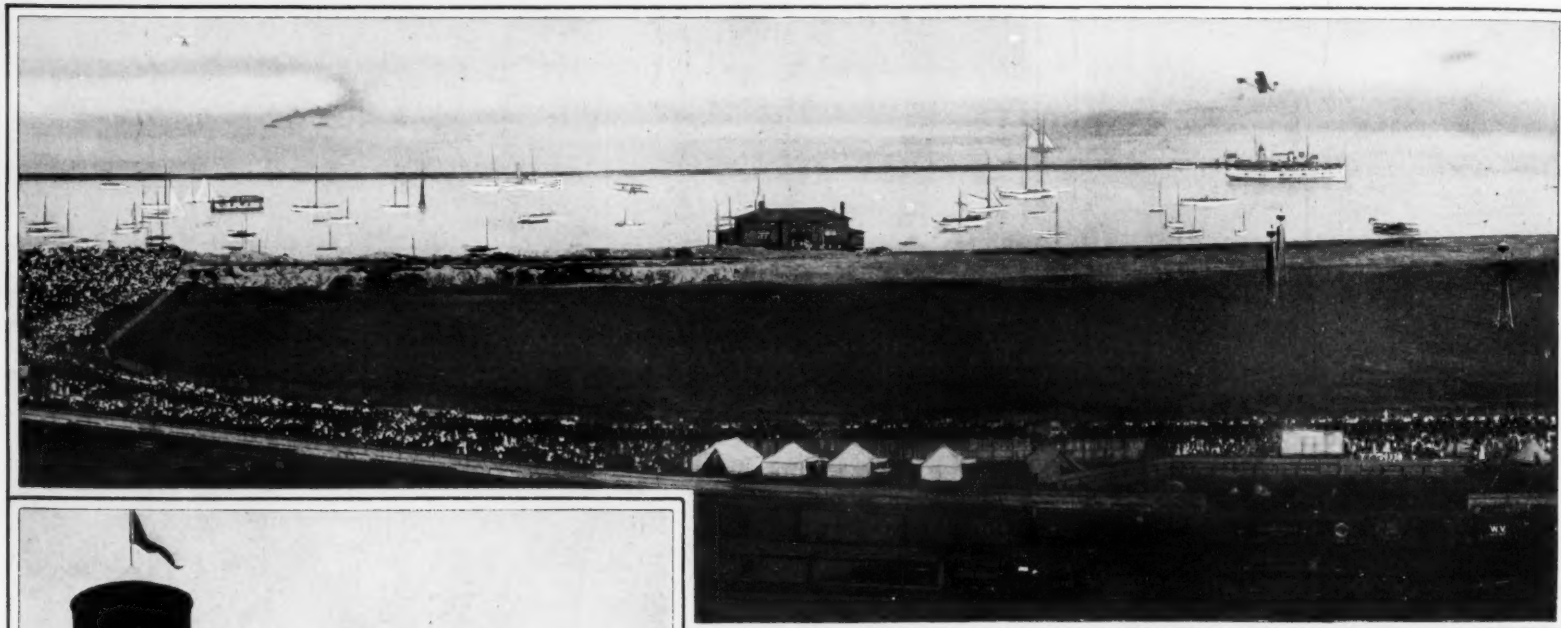
THE strike of the dockmen in England in August called out nearly 200,000 men and required the mobilization of 50,000 troops. The worst effects of the strike were felt in Liverpool, where thousands of the families of the strikers went hungry day after day. During the second week of the strike the rate of the infant mortality doubled. Prices of imported provisions, especially meats, increased rapidly while hundreds of ships lay loaded at the wharfs. Ice for use in the hospitals was the only product the strikers would allow to be unloaded. A few railroad trains were moved under guard, but no attempt was made to run on schedule. In spite of the enormous number of men who day after day joined in the demonstrations there was comparatively little violence. On August 20 the strike of the railway men was settled, and, with the exception of the employees of the London and Northwestern, they all returned to work.



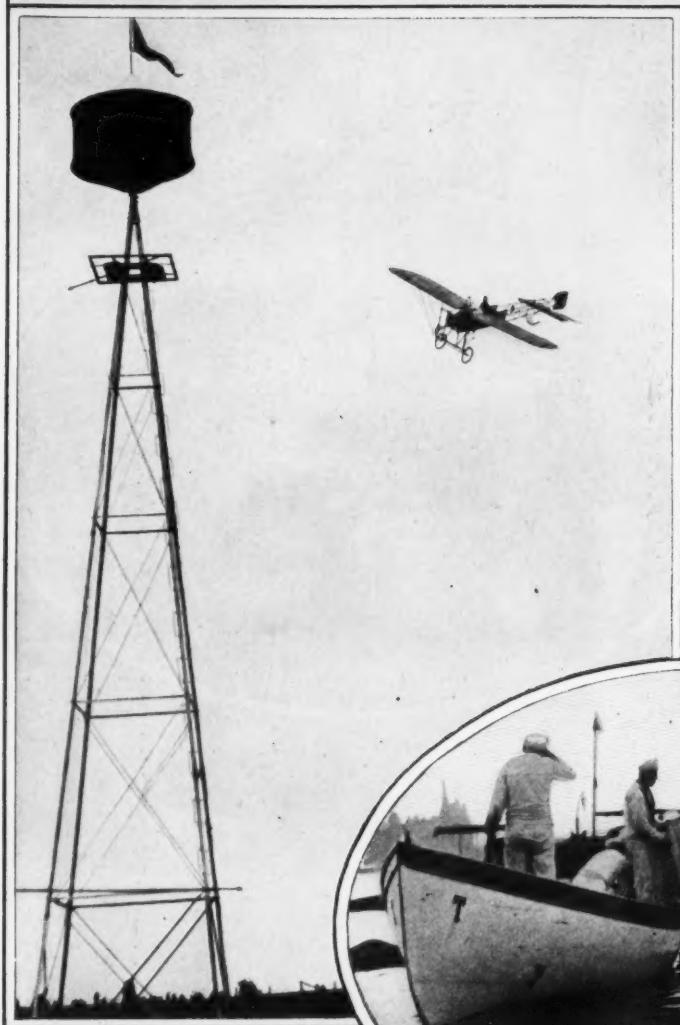
An Afternoon Meeting of Strike Sympathizers Held on Tower Hill

In the oval above the mounted police are seen dispersing strikers who were preventing the carrying of frozen meats from the cold storage depot to the Smithfield Market
Sept. 2

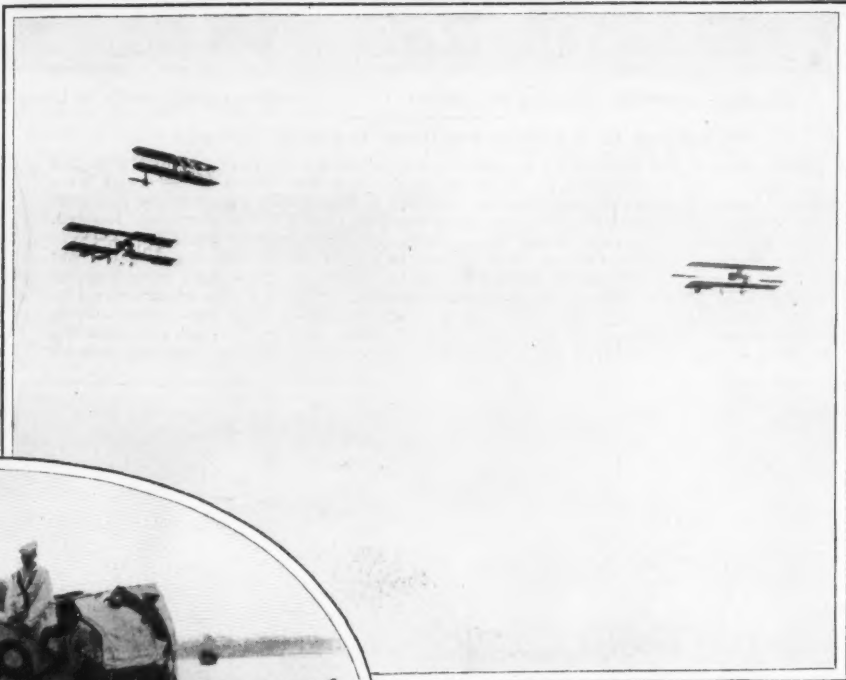
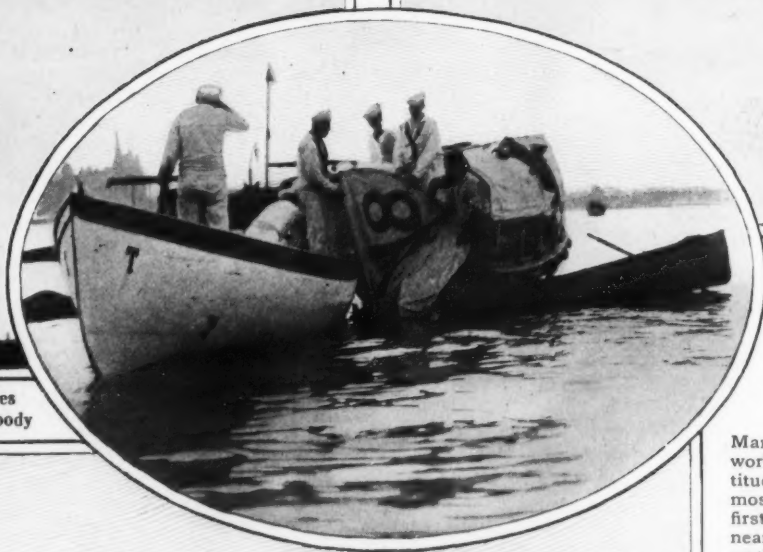
WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



A general view of the Grant Park aviation field and water front



Sopwith, winner of eleven first prizes
Sailors recovering Johnstone's body



Competitors in the speed race for biplanes

Chicago's Great Aviation Meet

THE nine-day aviation meet at Chicago, which ended August 20, was one of the most successful record-breaking meets in this country, over three million people having witnessed the flights. Many American records were broken, as well as the world's duration record with a passenger and the world's altitude record. Tom Sopwith, the English aviator, was the most successful prize winner, securing a credit of eleven first prizes, four seconds, and three thirds, amounting to nearly \$12,000. The world's record for altitude was broken on the last day of the meet by Lincoln Beachey, who made a flight of 11,578 feet. The best previous record was 11,150 feet, made by Captain Felix in France on August 5. Beachey thus won the grand altitude prize of \$2,000 and the \$2,500 cup given by the Chicago Athletic Association. C. P. Rogers won the largest single prize, receiving \$6,800 for total duration of flying. He was in the air 27 hours out of the 31½ flying hours of the nine days. The plan of paying the aviators only for actual flights was found to be most successful from the spectators' point of view, and most of the time there were half a dozen or more machines over Grant Park. The deaths of St. Croix Johnstone and W. R. Badger were the serious mishaps of the meet. The cause of the accidents to the machines of both of these men will probably never be learned, although in the case of Badger it is suspected that his sudden dive into the stadium depression was too great a strain on his aeroplane. In spite of the great crowds which attended the flights day after day the meet was not a financial success, the association failing to pay expenses by about \$52,000. On August 20 W. G. Beatty broke the world's passenger-carrying record by a flight of over 3 hours and 42 minutes



Some of the three million spectators who attended Chicago's nine-day aviation meet

Avoidable Aeroplane Accidents

Steps Being Taken to Further Reduce the Comparatively Small Death Rate Among Aviators

By CHARLES G. GREY

As announced on another page, Collier's has gathered a number of articles on aviation, to be published soon. They are all written from the human-interest side rather than from the technical view-point of the science of flying. The present article (although prepared several weeks before that event) acquires a peculiar timeliness in consequence of the fatalities which occurred at the recent Chicago meet



The wreck in which Rolls lost his life at Bournemouth

WHAT would you think of a man who made a motor-car so that he sat on the front of the bonnet where he would be the first thing smashed if the car ran into anything? If you remember, the old motor-cycle tri-cars were built so that the passenger was stuck out in front, like a pauper, "without any visible means of support," and they very soon died out of favor.

Also, what would you think of a motor-car which would trip over a stone in the road and stand on its head? Some of the very early motor-cars, which had very small front wheels, and had the bodies very high up, used to turn over if they hit a big stone, or went round a corner too fast, and people used to say: "Oh! Those horrible, smelly, dangerous motor-cars! You'll never catch me inside one."

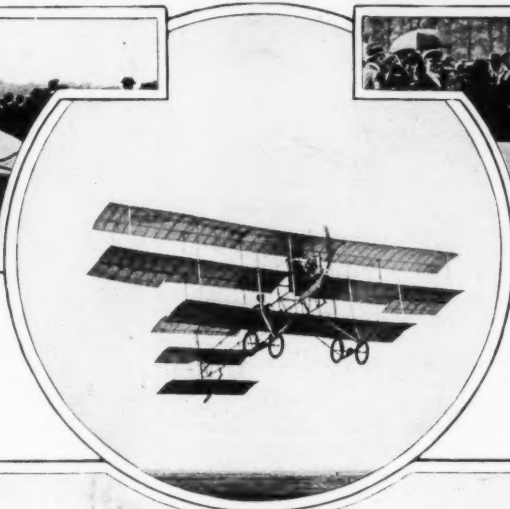
Yet to-day everybody who can afford a motor-car has one, and no one ever thinks they are dangerous to drive in. The motor-car is, as traffic statistics prove, rather safer than any other form of conveyance, except perhaps a railway train, in proportion to the number of miles traveled. And every one has forgotten that in one single day, the day of the fatal Paris-Madrid race, something like twenty people were killed and many more injured on the one piece of road between Paris and Bordeaux.

That is to say, the motor-car killed in a day more than half as many people as the aeroplane killed in four years. And this in spite of the fact that only eighty cars started in that race, while we have already over six hundred certificated aviators in the world, besides at least a couple of thousand learners and experimenters who can fly just a little, but who would be quite capable of killing themselves if aeroplanes were as dangerous as people think.

Comparatively Few Aviators Killed

ALSO you must not forget that these aviators have, at one time or another, taken up at least eight thousand passengers, and that altogether only three passengers have been killed. Of the aviators themselves thirty in all have been killed, and I admit the number is too great, though it is really small, considering that man is for the first time venturing into a new element. Perhaps, therefore, it may be interesting to know how some of these lives were absolutely thrown away, and how quite a number of these accidents were easily avoidable.

The first fatal aeroplane accident was that to Lieutenant Selfridge, who was a passenger with Orville Wright at Fort Myer in 1908. One of the chains driving the propeller broke when the machine was quite close to the ground, the machine swung round suddenly, and came down hard, with the result that



The Roe triplane with engine in front

The sudden plunge of Aviator Train's aeroplane at Issy-les-Moulineaux, which killed the French Minister of War

Selfridge was flung out and broke his neck. Orville Wright, who was driving, broke one leg only. Now in the Wright machine the driver and passenger sit right in front of the main plane with the engine alongside of them, so that if the machine hits the ground nose first they have nothing to hang on to, and are slung out in front. Besides Selfridge, Mente and Haas (two Germans), the Hon. C. S. Rolls (at Bournemouth), Hoxsey (at Los Angeles), and Lefebvre (near Paris) were killed in much the same way.

Another type of machine which is very dangerous if it hits the ground awkwardly is the kind which has



After crossing the Alps, Chavez was fatally crushed

oil tanks and the engine. Now if a machine of that sort dives head first, the pilot has the choice of either being flung out, to chance breaking his neck, or of hanging on and being crushed by the engine as it smashes its way through from the back.

To make matters worse, many machines of this type are mounted on skids, which are very nice for landing on bumpy ground, but which have a nasty way of catching in low banks, or hummocks, and even in drains, and tipping the machine over on to its nose. The first man to be killed in this way was Captain Ferber of the French army. He was driving a

Voisin biplane, which has wheels instead of skids, for landing. After flying at Boulogne for a couple of days, he came down quite safely after a good flight and was running along the ground, when his wheels caught in a hummock and the machine stood on its head. Ferber was not thrown out, but hung on to his steering-wheel. Unfortunately the engine, which weighed three hundred pounds, broke through from the back and crushed his chest so that he died an hour or two afterward.

At the Bournemouth aviation meeting I saw Christians nearly killed in much the same way. He was driving a Farman with a passenger behind him, when they came down in a cornfield. The machine ran along till it hit a bank not more than three feet high, over which it turned a somersault. In this case Christians and his passenger were both thrown out in front, and when I arrived on the scene I found the weight of the engine had turned the body of the machine clean upside down and the engine had fallen within a few inches of where the pilot and passenger had been thrown.

The Engine Should be in Front

AMONG the men who have been actually killed through being crushed by their engines were Van Maasdyck, Cammarota, Noël, Vivaldi, Daniel Kinet, and Nicolas Kinet. In these cases the machine had dived from some little height and hit the ground at such an angle that the skids could not bring it up level again.

Many makers of biplanes are now giving up putting the engine at the back of the machine, and are putting it in the front, as it is placed in nearly all the monoplanes. Mr. Jezzi of the Royal Aero Club has been flying a little biplane built with the engine in front very successfully these last few months, and it goes nearly 60 miles an hour with a 35-horse-power engine. Mr. A. V. Roe, who believes in having three planes instead of two, has always built his triplanes with the engine in front, and so has saved many lives, for he has so many pupils, and they knock the machines about so reck-



The wrecked biplane, in which Lieut. Selfridge, U. S. A., was killed



The wreck which caused the death of Moisant

lessly that several of them would certainly have been killed if the machine had not been naturally a very safe one. In machines of this sort, if the machine lands too much down by the nose or if it runs into a wall after landing, the driver, who is seated in a boat-shaped body, has plenty to hang on to, and he has plenty of woodwork to crumple up and soften the shock in front of him.

I have seen several men saved from being badly hurt on the Roe triplane by being shot into the upper plane and landing softly amid the canvas and broken woodwork, whereas in a monoplane they would have gone out over the front of the machine on to the ground.

This then brings us to the question of monoplanes such as the Blériot, Antoinette, and others. Taking them all round they are safer than most biplanes in a smash, for, as I have said, the man is behind his engine, but yet quite a number of men have been needlessly killed with monoplanes. This is largely because their landing gear (generally known as the chassis) is so placed that they have a tendency to stand on their heads unless they land perfectly, and then the pilot is either pitched out to break his neck, as Blanchard did, or he is shot feet first into the front of the machine to telescope his legs, as did Chavez and De Caumont.

Safety Inventions

MY YOUNG friend Bournique had several bad falls in 1909 when experimenting with some of the early imperfect R. E. P. machines; so, after he had broken an arm, he concluded it was safer to stick to his seat, and he invented a broad belt, anchored to the body of the machine to keep him there.



Hubert Latham's second plunge into the English Channel

arrangement may be invented to save life in such cases, but careful construction is a still better remedy. Out of all the fatal aeroplane accidents I always regard these two as the only real accidents, where no alteration in design or rearrangement would have made any difference in the results. Presumably, better workmanship in the wings might have saved these also. Then, of course, there are the fatal aeroplane accidents which are not aeroplane accidents at all. Cecil Grace lost his way over the sea in a fog and was drowned, but this might have happened in a rowboat. Leblon fell into the sea at San Sebastian, and was drowned because the coldness of the water made him faint, or else he had fainted while in the air. Hauvette Michelin was running along the ground after a flight and ran into a

mark-post on the course, which broke and fell on him, breaking his back. Picollo, after landing, jumped out of his monoplane before it stopped running, to prevent it from hitting a wall. He was knocked down by the tail and his skull fractured so that he died.

The Unnecessary Deaths

THEN there are deaths through pure carelessness, such as when Fernandez tied up a rudder wire with string which broke, and when Cei went out with a cable frayed so that it was hanging by a few strands, in spite of his friends' warning, and was killed because it wore right through when he was about to land. There are, besides, two, perhaps three, cases of deliberate suicide, where the aviators have turned the noses of their machines earthward and driven straight at it under full power, and in one case a man is said to have jumped or fallen clean out of his machine, which went on flying for some seconds after he left it before it lost its stability, owing to being put out of balance through the removal of his weight. So, taking it all round, it may clearly be seen



The fallen aeroplane which killed Hoxsey at Los Angeles

that most of the aeroplane accidents of the past will be prevented in the future, and already the number of deaths, which was, a year ago, one for every 3,000 miles flown, has now gone down to one for about every 15,000 miles flown. Consequently the sport is not so dangerous as it looks.

Here Are Foods that Are Pure

A List from Which Housewives May Choose Without Doubt or Hesitancy

By MARGARET WAGNER

Menu

OYSTERS AND CLAMS

SEAL SHIPT OYSTER CO., BOSTON, MASS.
Seal Shipt Oysters.

DEER ISLE PACKING CO., DEER ISLE, ME.
Deer Isle Canned Clams.*

RELISHES

HEINZ PRESERVING CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Chow Chow Pickles, India Relish, Sour Mixed Gherkins, Sweet Mixed Pickles.

LUTZ, SCHRAMM & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Pickled Onions, Gherkins, Mixed Pickles, Chow Chow.

W. E. LEONARD, W. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Horseradish.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, NEW YORK CITY.
Olives, Sweet Mangoes.

BEECHNUT PACKING CO., CANAJOHARIE, N. Y.
Beechnut Peanut Butter.

Pickles and relishes are apt to contain alum.
There are comparatively few good brands.

SOUPS

FRANCO-AMERICAN CO., JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Pea, Beef Tea, Ox Tail, Mock Turtle, Tomato, Petite Marmite, Chicken, Chicken Consommé, Clam Chowder, Clam Broth, Mulligatawny, Chicken Gumbo, Green Turtle (thick), Green Turtle (clear), Mutton Broth, Vegetable, Tomato, Consommé, French Bouillon, Julienne, Printanier.

AMERICAN DEHYDRATING CO., WAUKESHA, WIS.
Fresh Vegetable, Mixed Vegetable Cream.

CAMPBELL'S CONDENSED SOUPS, JOSEPH CAMPBELL CO., CAMDEN, N. J.
Chicken, Mock Turtle, Ox Tail, Consommé, Vegetable, Chicken Gumbo, Mulligatawny.

In printing the following article Collier's realizes that it will arouse much criticism and some genuine misunderstanding.

It is clearly stated in the article that the foods here mentioned as samples of purity are only those which happen to have been found so in the experiments conducted at the Massachusetts State Normal School at Westfield.

There may be a dozen times as many foods which are pure but which have not happened to be tested in that town.

Collier's wishes to do all it can constructively. It wishes to help the people to understand that they can often buy manufactured food which is cheaper than food which they can prepare themselves, and also purer than can be prepared in the ordinary kitchen. This article need not stand alone.

When other high-class institutions choose to conduct such experiments, we shall be glad to publish further reports, and the larger the list of pure foods thus established, the better shall we be pleased.

IN THE last number of COLIER'S there appeared an article: "Westfield—a Pure-Food Town." In it was told the story of the work of a State Normal School which has been a potent factor in making the title possible. The girls in that school, led by Professor Lewis B. Allyn, have labored for years in the chemical laboratories trying to find adulterants in the food sold in the town. They found them in sufficient quantities to furnish a chamber of food horrors, a museum of bad foods. At the same time, by process of elimination, the school discovered foods

FISH

NATIONAL CANNED PRODUCTS EXCHANGE,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Lawson Pink Brand Salmon.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, NEW YORK CITY.
Premier Salmon.

GORTON SONS, GLOUCESTER, MASS.
Kipperd Herring, Codfish Flakes.

SEAMAN BROS., NEW YORK CITY.
White Rose Brand Lobster, White Rose Brand Salmon, White Rose Brand Kipperd Salmon.

J. W. BEARDSLEY'S SONS, NEW YORK CITY.
Shredded Codfish.

MEATS

ARMOUR PACKING CO., KANSAS CITY.
Armour Corned Beef.

QUEEN CITY CANNING CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.
Queen City Potted Ham.

NATIONAL CANNED PRODUCTS EXCHANGE,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Lawson Pink Brand Ox Tongue.

BEECHNUT PACKING CO., CANAJOHARIE, N. Y.
Beechnut Dried Beef, Beechnut Bacon.

J. P. SQUIRE & SONS, BOSTON, MASS.
Smoked Hams.

J. W. BEARDSLEY'S SONS, NEW YORK CITY.
Beardsley's Smoked Ham.

HEINZ PRESERVING CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Plain Baked Pork and Beans.

J. UNDERWOOD CO., BOSTON, MASS.
Deviled Ham.

VAN CAMP PACKING CO., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Van Camp's Canned Chicken.

DEERFOOT FARMS, SOUTHBORO, MASS.
Deerfoot Farm Sausage.

SAUCES, CATSUPS, ETC.

COLUMBIA CONSERVE CO., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Columbia Catsup.

BEECHNUT PACKING CO., CANAJOHARIE, N. Y.
Beechnut Brand Ketchup.

HEINZ PRESERVING CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Mandalay Sauce, Tomato Ketchup, Tomato
Chutney.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, NEW YORK CITY.
Premier Brand Ketchup.

VEGETABLES, ETC.

*The chief adulterant of vegetables is water.
American canned vegetables are rarely colored or
adulterated.*

LOUIS DE GROFF & SON, NEW YORK CITY.
(Health Brand)

Tomatoes, Succotash, Wax Beans.

VIENNA BAKING CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Freihofer's Egg Elbow Macaroni.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, NEW YORK CITY.
(Premier Brand)
Corn, Tomatoes.

HEINZ PRESERVING CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Baked Beans with Tomato Sauce.

DOWNING TAYLOR CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
(Forest Park Brand)

Corn, Peas, Tomatoes, String Beans.

AMERICAN DEHYDRATING CO., WAUKESHA, WIS.
(Dehydrated)

Spinach, Sweet Corn, Sliced Beans, Carrots.

SEAMAN BROS., NEW YORK CITY.

White Rose Brand Corn.

NATIONAL CANNED PRODUCTS EXCHANGE,
CHICAGO, ILL.
(Lawson Pink Brand)

Baked Beans, Beets, Corn, Dandelions, Dimple
Peas, Dwarf Lima Beans, Early June Peas, Golden
Wax Beans, Hubbard Squash, Marrow Squash, Red
Kidney Beans, Refugee Beans, Spinach, Succotash,
Telephone Peas.

SALADS AND CONDIMENTS FOR SALADS

*Spices are so rarely pure and high grade that
particular attention is merited by this list.*

DOWNING TAYLOR CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
• Forest Park Shrimp.

A. COLBURN CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Cayenne, Black Pepper, White Pepper, Cinnamon,
Clove, Ginger, Mace, Mustard, Nutmeg.

LOUIS DE GROFF & SON, NEW YORK CITY.
(Health Brand)

Black Pepper, Cinnamon, Clove, Mustard, Ginger.

B. FISHER & CO., NEW YORK CITY.

Black Pepper.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, NEW YORK CITY.
(Premier Brand)

Black Pepper, White Pepper, Ginger, Mace, Pick-
ling Spice, Allspice, Cinnamon.

SEAMAN BROS., NEW YORK CITY.

La Rose Blanche Olive Oil.

NICE, FRANCE.

Beri Olive Oil.

W. A. CASTLE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Castle's Olive Oil.

NICELLE PACKING CO., NEW YORK CITY.
Nicelle Olive Oil.

CALIFORNIA OLIVE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.
Sylmar Olive Oil.

HEINZ PRESERVING CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Heinz Olive Oil.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, NEW YORK CITY.
Premier Olive Oil.

BEECHNUT PACKING CO., CANAJOHARIE, N. Y.
Beechnut Vinegar.

HEINZ PRESERVING CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Cider Vinegar, Malt Vinegar, Pickling Vinegar.

BREADS (In the Making)

Flour is usually free from adulterants.

W. F. FLETCHER, SOUTHWICK, MASS.
Graham Flour, Rye Flour, Buckwheat Flour.

JOHNSON EDUCATOR FOOD CO., BOSTON, MASS.
Dr. Johnson's Educator Flour.

WASHBURN-CROSBY CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Gold Medal Flour.

HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING CO.,
NEW YORK CITY.

Hecker's Flour.

Baking Powders.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK CITY.
Royal Baking Powder.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
NEW YORK CITY AND CHICAGO.

Cream Baking Powder.

CLEVELAND BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK CITY.
Cleveland Superior Baking Powder.

RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Rumford Baking Powder.

DESSERTS

Puddings

C. B. KNOX, JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.
Knox's Granulated Gelatin.

PLYMOUTH ROCK GELATINE CO., BOSTON, MASS.
Plymouth Rock Phosphated Gelatin.

that are not adulterated, foods with a high nutritive value, foods that merit the title "pure." The students of the school published the names of both good and bad foods upon their blackboards and invited the town to come and read the signs and to visit the museum. The town came and read and saw. Then it went forth to denounce the bad and to demand the good and to earn for Westfield its proud title.

In ten years of experimenting the school has analyzed some twenty thousand products. Many of these are purely local—candies, cakes, pies, and ice-cream—manufactured in the town itself; meats, milk, jellies, jams, and drugs produced in or near Westfield and sold only locally. But in addition to these the school has examined thousands of products which have a national interest—products which are sold from New York to San Francisco and from Maine to Texas. From these has been compiled a catalogue of foods analyzed and found pure, and pretty certain to be found at any corner store.

The catalogue has been arranged with the greatest care. In it there is no food but has been the subject of not one but of many experiments. Even in the report upon the products of the firms of Heinz and Francis H. Leggett, when fully three-fourths of each firm's products have been examined and found pure, there is no assumption that the unexamined fourth are also pure. They are likely to be, but the school has not examined them, so the school does not know.

From this catalogue of pure foods a list of high-grade foods has been selected. A brand of canned peas may be technically pure, and yet be dried peas softened in water and canned, a kind of food inferior to fresh canned peas. A tumbler of jelly made of apple juice, waste, skins, and cores, selling for ten cents and costing the manufacturer .01 2-3, is "pure" under the Pure Food Law, since it contains nothing but apples and sugar. But the consumer loses as much money on the purchase as if some foreign substance had been added, for the food value of such jelly—well, it has no food value worth mentioning. "Pure" foods of this kind do not appear in the list selected. Every product mentioned is of good quality, of the best of its kind, the stuff that builds up bodies as well as fills an empty stomach.

And, finally, from this list have been stricken all the products, good in themselves, which are manufactured by firms that also produce questionable foods. For instance, one well-known firm markets a perfectly good brand of soups and adulterates its catsup and jellies. Another firm markets an excellent canned chicken and adulterates many of its other canned meats. So far as the school knows, the products here mentioned are manufactured by firms which are doing a straight business throughout.

Here, then, are products that a housewife may buy with a clear conscience, certain that she is getting no fraudulent adulterant to cheat her purse and no injurious one to sicken her family. *Of course the list does not contain all pure foods. No food can be condemned because of its absence. The Westfield Normal School has examined only a small fraction of all foods manufactured. Yet the list is worth while, for it is something definite and hopeful.* We are so weary of the danger sign. In this day of bacteria, flies, mosquitoes, automobiles, trusts, and benzoate of soda, life is continually beset with warnings of "Danger ahead!" The days are filled with things to be avoided. Like a small child, we grow irritable under the perpetual "don't" hurled at us by our superiors in wisdom, while we are pursuing our apparently innocent pastimes.

WHITMAN GROCERY CO., ORANGE, MASS.
Minute Tapioca, Minute Gelatine.

Cornstarch

*This favorite and homely dessert bears a record.
Not one poor brand has as yet been found!*

Rice

But this favorite has suffered. White rice has been robbed of 60% of its priceless organic salts, phosphorus, iron, etc. (blood-building elements), and 86.6% of its nutritious fats and proteins (body-building elements). The food fakers stupidly paint the rice with glucose and tale to conceal inferiority. The rich brown outer shell, which contains the most nutrition, is fed to the mules and hogs in the South, and these wax fat and strong. If you would do the same, buy brown rice.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, NEW YORK CITY.
Natural Rice.

Extracts

JOSEPH BURNETT, BOSTON, MASS.
Orange, Lemon, Vanilla.

L. BUSCHMANN, WESTFIELD, MASS.
1910 Pure Vanilla.

BAKER CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Almond, Lemon, Orange, Rose, Vanilla.

STERLING BUNNELL, BRISTOL, CONN.
Almond, Lemon, Rose, Vanilla, Jamaica Ginger.

Extract of Composition.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, NEW YORK CITY.
• Vanilla, Lemon.

Preserved Fruits

HEINZ PRESERVING CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Apple Butter, Currant Jelly, Gold Medal Mince
Meat, Preserved Pineapple, Preserved Strawberries.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, NEW YORK CITY.
Pineapple, Plum Pudding, Honey, Figs, Pickled
Peaches, Brandy Peaches, Fruit Jam, Orange
Marmalade.

SEAMAN BROS., NEW YORK CITY.
Chunk Pineapple, Apricots, Mince Meat, Peaches,
Raspberries, Sliced Pineapple.

AMERICAN DEHYDRATING CO., WAUKESHA, WIS.
Fresh Cranberries.

NATIONAL PRODUCTS EXCHANGE, CHICAGO, ILL.
(Lawson Pink Brand)

Apricots, Bartlett Pears, Blueberries, Cranberry
Sauce, Currant Jelly, Grape Jelly, Grated Pine-
apple, Sliced Pineapple, Raspberry Jam, Sliced
Peaches, Strawberries, Strawberry Jam, White
Cherries.

BEECHNUT PACKING CO., CANAJOHARIE, N. Y.
Raspberry Jam, Peach Jelly, Strawberry Jam,
Orange Marmalade, Grape Fruit Marmalade, Con-
cord Grape Jam, Blackberry Jam, Crab Apple Jelly.

Sirups

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, NEW YORK CITY.
Premier Brand Maple Sirup.

J. H. FOLKINS & CO., BOSTON, MASS.
Metropolitan Brand Maple Sirup.

Good cakes and cookies are rare. Eggs used
in their manufacture are often "barrel" eggs of
dubious quality.

NATIONAL BISCUIT CO., NEW YORK CITY.
Nabisco Wafers.

LOOSE-WILES CO., BOSTON, MASS.
Clover Leaf Biscuit, Brandywine Wafers.

HUNTLEY & PALMER, NEW YORK CITY.
Ginger Snaps.

Candy

The school has examined numerous brands of
candy of standard makes. Most of them have
artificial flavorings, labeled Peach, Strawberry, etc.

TRENTON, N. J.

Belle Meade Sweets.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, NEW YORK CITY.
Honeymoon Sweets.

CRACKERS AND CHEESE

Both are difficult to find in high-grade brands.

LOOSE-WILES CO., BOSTON, MASS.
Sunshine Wafers, English Breakfast Cakes.

NATIONAL BISCUIT CO., NEW YORK CITY.
Uneeda Biscuit.

MANHATTAN DAIRY CO., BOSTON, MASS.
Manhattan Club Cheese (in jar).

DRINKS

BAKER & CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Barrington Hall Coffee.

ROBERT G. THOMAS & SON, NEW YORK CITY.
Café Royal.

CHASE & SANBORN, BOSTON, MASS.
Chase & Sanborn's Coffee.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, NEW YORK CITY.
Premier Brand Coffee.

AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO., NEW YORK CITY.
Domino Brand Sugar.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Berkshire Malt.

F. M. DOYLE & CO., BOSTON, MASS.
Braunschweiger Mummie.

EISNER & MENDELSON CO., NEW YORK CITY.
Johann Hoff's Malt Extract.

KINGS' PURE MALT CO., BOSTON, MASS.
Kings' Pure Malt.

PABST BREWING CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Pabst Extract of Malt.

J. WYETH & BRO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Wyeth's Extract.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

Baker's Cocoa, Baker's Chocolate.

STEPHEN & BARTLETT, BOSTON, MASS.
Bensdorp's Cocoa.

LOWNEY & CO., BOSTON, MASS.
Lowney's Cocoa.

HUYLER'S, NEW YORK CITY.
Huyler's Cocoa, Huyler's Chocolate.

HIRE'S CONDENSED MILK CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Fair and Square Condensed Milk.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO., NEW YORK CITY.
Challenge Brand Condensed Milk, Eagle Brand
Condensed Milk, Peerless Brand Evaporated Milk.

VAN CAMP PACKING CO., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Van Camp's Evaporated Milk.

LIPTON'S TEAS.

Blend A, Blend B.

CHASE & SANBORN.

Black Tea.

THOMAS WOOD & CO., BOSTON AND MONTREAL.
Fleur de Lis

Soft Drinks

CARL H. SCHULTZ, NEW YORK CITY.
Birch Beer, Ginger Ale, Sodas.

DR. DADIRRIAN & SONS CO., NEW YORK CITY.
Zoolak.

WELCH GRAPE JUICE CO., WESTFIELD, N. Y.
Grape Juice.

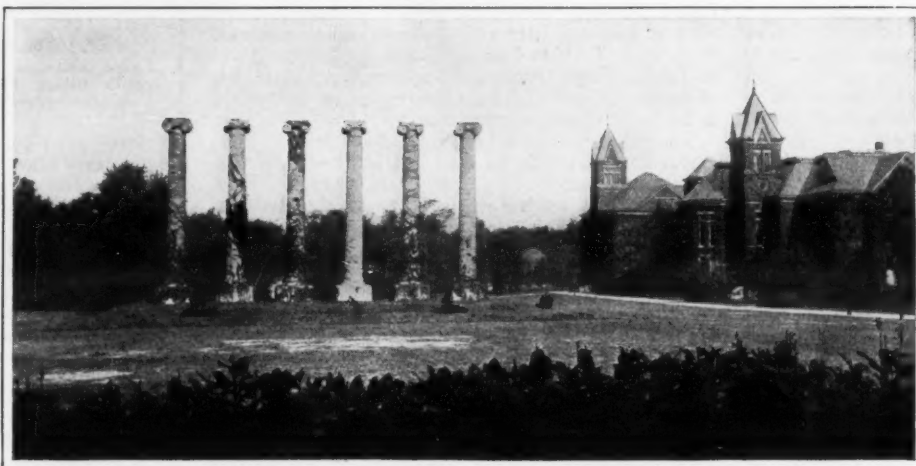
Missouri's Journalist Factory

A Practical College Course, Which Includes the Publication of an Eight-Page Newspaper

By CHARLES PHELPS CUSHING

SWITZLER HALL, three venerable stories of brick, nearly hidden in ivy, outwardly is a symbol of the old-fashioned education in the classics. But if the windows of the lower story of the building are open as you pass it on one of these cool autumn mornings, you will be startled to hear the jangle of telephone bells and the frantic tattoo of typewriters. For Switzler Hall is the headquarters of Missouri's Journalist Factory and the editorial offices of the "University Missourian," an eight-page daily newspaper.

Whole-heartedly, Missouri has pitched into the business of furnishing an education for writers as thorough and as technical as that given to engineers, physicians, dentists, teachers, or lawyers. It is the first State to shrug its shoulders on that senseless discussion of whether journalism is or is not a profession. It has seen that there is little profit in debating the quibbles of scholasticism—questions descended from a period when men argued weeks at a time about how many angels can dance on the point of a needle. To any State university of the Wisconsin or Missouri type, the view-point is that of public service, not of university tradition. In considering a school of journalism, the situation appeared to be something



"A campus in which the centerpiece is a set of six ivy-covered Ionic columns, left from a fire of many years ago"

way for a new generation which seeks special and highly technical knowledge rather than broad culture. Regret or approve as you wish, that is the situation. They were admirable gentlemen, with many an intellectual giant among them, in those rare, old, golden days when college men wore beards and mustaches and Prince Albert coats and tall silk hats. We younger men well may envy their culture. The new generation swings along the elm-shaded

pathways in corduroys instead of broadcloth, with surveyors' levels instead of bamboo sticks. And here, sir—that's a student journalist, stepping along in this little college town, the dreamer's paradise, with as lively a gait as any city business man, and bearing a pocketful of newspaper copy where once the precious Iliad or Byron's poems reposed.

The teaching of the principles of journalism ought not to blight the elms of the campus more than the presence of a school of engineering. Journalism appears at present to be more shockingly modern

simply because it is the newest of the recognized professions.

How are journalists made?

You climb the stone steps of Switzler Hall to see. At your left when you enter is an amphitheater with the steeply banked seats of the clinic-room of a medical school. (And if you've ever stood in the bottom of its well and tried to talk for a few minutes to a class of critical young journalists, you'll feel all the more keenly the likeness of that place to a dissecting-room.) A class of more than one hundred is scribbling notes in the regulation college student fashion while a professor of journalism lectures. No label should be required to tell you that this lecturer is a newspaper man. There is on him that stamp of the profession so difficult to define, yet so easy to recognize. A degree of LL.D. could not change him. Nor could any number of years as dean of a university department, though he has an office in a secluded cor-

ner of an ivy-covered hall, where his windows overlook a campus in which the centerpiece is a set of six ivy-covered Ionic columns, left from a fire of many years ago and in appearance as old as anything in Greece.

He is talking to-day of a time when, if speed demands, the reporter may write his living history on a typesetting machine. That is one of the late chapters in a series of lectures on the development of journalism.

"That is all for to-day. At to-morrow's lecture—"

A Transition

ALL of that was close enough to academic standards to escape hostile criticism. The man was teaching history and principles in as scientific a fashion as the elements of economics are described.

You hurry down the hallway a little farther to where a battery of typewriters is calling. The door opens and shuts to admit you to a place in which no newspaper man could help feeling at home in an instant. Instinctively you reach for a tobacco pouch and a pipe, and feel that it might be all right to rest your feet on a convenient table.

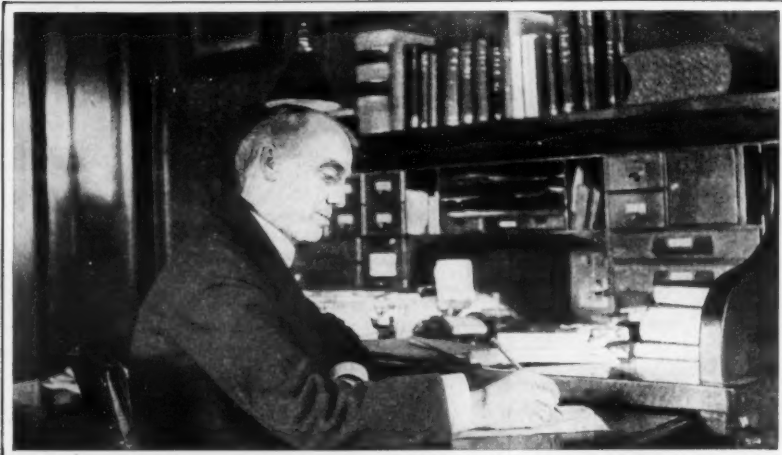
That patter-patter of typewriters! That paper strewn everywhere on the floor! The cub reporter sweating and biting his lips while he punches letter after letter with one finger of each hand! Now the patter rises to crescendo; now it subsides until the tick-tick of the cub's typewriter seems to be as loud each time as a whack. Some one angrily wads up a sheet of copy paper and throws it on the floor. Then the crescendo of ticking again, and a telephone bell jangles frantically. . . . To a writer who loves his trade, this scene, so jumbled and harsh to the ears and eyes of an outsider, is a picture of life that is truly worth the living. The taste it leaves is sweet and comforting; and there follows a thrill of promise for better things.

A tall young man with another of those newspaper faces enters from an alcove office. Professor Frank L. Martin was assistant city editor of the Kansas City "Star" when the university enlisted him as city editor of the laboratory daily.

"This is a class," he says. "Not like most other classes, but this is the way to get results. I say that I didn't change trades. I went from one newspaper job to another."

A City Daily in Miniature

THAT statement literally is true, for the "University Missourian" is simply a city daily in miniature. Columbia, Missouri, is a town of possibly 13,000 population, and the university newspaper in its daily afternoon edition of six or eight pages covers the whole news of the town, not simply the activities of the campus and the athletic field. It uses both telegraph and local news, and is complete even to a fashions department and a paragrapher's column. Just as on the city daily, the reporter's work here is



Walter Williams, dean of the Missouri School of Journalism

of this sort: "To the physician or the dentist we may not go but once a year. The teacher may be forgotten a month after commencement. The lawyer may not serve us more than once in a lifetime. But twice every weekday and again on Sunday most Americans turn to a newspaper; and a magazine of some sort is on every reading table and in every farmhouse living-room. Then why isn't it at least as important to train writers as to train engineers or dentists or lawyers? Edmund Burke told of Three Estates in Parliament, and said that in the reporters' gallery was a Fourth Estate far more important than all three."

A Factory for Training Journalists

WITH various degrees of enthusiasm different universities have made the one possible answer. The reply of too many has been a course in the principles of journalism taught by a professor of English literature or rhetoric, who, perhaps, knows less about the subject than most of the young men and women in his classes. The University of Missouri differs from all these by having made its "yes" a shout instead of a whisper. Its school of journalism, established in 1908, was given equal rank with the schools of law and medicine and engineering, with its own dean, and a complete, modern newspaper plant for a laboratory. Where other institutions have shops for the training of writers, the University of Missouri has a factory.

Doggedly, with many a bitter reproach on the way, the old-time student of the classics has retreated from the American college campus to make



In the "laboratory" of the "University Missourian"

systematic and exacting. The popular conception of the news-gatherer is that he grazes on an open range, walks the streets, and prays for something to happen. That is as far as possible from the truth, for each reporter has work and destinations as definite as a postman's. He may, of course, find news by the way, but he does no roaming.

All morning squads of reporters are coming to Professor Martin's little office, which is just off the larger room that resounds with the typewriters. One after another he calls their names and they appear for assignments. One is to interview the dean of the school of agriculture on the menace of the tenant-farmer; another is to see what news the jail and the hospital can furnish; another is to cover hotels; one of the young women in the class is to get the year's basketball schedule and "write a line or two" about the sophomore girls' fudge party. As soon as they have collected their information they are to return to the office and write their stories. (In the slang of the newspaper world, *everything* the reporter writes is a "story," from the description of a runaway to the Rev. Mr. Kuhl's interview denouncing peek-a-boo shirt-waists.)

Horrible Examples

IN THE room next to Professor Martin's office is the class in copy-reading—a second stage in the process of the news factory.

In one corner is a semicircular table, the shape of half a disk of pine-apple, with the professor—another of those newspaper faces!—sitting in the hole where the core used to be. Unusual as that desk may appear, the decorations are even more bizarre. The most conspicuous of these is a collection of printed matter, chiefly newspaper headlines, that no doubt would make an old-fashioned collegian take fever and chills. Professor Charles Griffith Ross regards it, however, as part of the room's apparatus:

"It's our collection of horrible examples in the art of headline writing," he says.

Even the reader who cares nothing at all about the technical side of newspaper making may find some of these worth study for the humor they contain. There is one classic which in three decks of type

does not disclose the secret of whom the story concerns. It reads:

She Died To-Day

Esteemed Sedalia Lady Passes Away at Her Home West of the City this Morning

She Leaves Five Children, Thirteen Grandchildren, and Six Great-grandchildren—Funeral To-morrow Morning

And of more value than any lecture to show the



Professor Martin giving out the day's assignments to the staff

vulgarity of yellowness is this headline from a paper in a mining town:

"Dora, Dora, You Ain't

(That's the first line, in red.)

Dead!" Cries Murderer.

(That's the second, in black.)

The warning against excessive use of alliteration is this, clipped from a larger paper's sporting page:

"Fan Fodder for Frenzied Fanatics."

After those, it does not seem so incongruous to see

pasted on the wall above a university professor's desk a grotesque Goldberg cartoon with this legend:

"Got a diamond ring? No—this is a load of ice I'm taking home to heat up the cellar."—FOOLISH QUESTIONS, No. 1,000,113.

Grouped around the head copy-reader's table, in chairs which have arms like those in dairy lunch-rooms, sit the student copy-readers. They are editing, rewriting when necessary, posting directions to the printers, and scribbling proper headlines for the manuscripts furnished by Professor Martin's classes in reporting. The business of Professor Ross's class is to prepare the copy for the printers. They must be as quick to discern errors and discrepancies in facts as in grammar or spelling.

Striving for Accuracy

TWO girls were in one class that I visited. Professor Ross gave one of them a story about football practise—perhaps as a test, or perhaps because his newspaper sense of humor was uppermost at the moment. I could see that the girl was reading the story with particularly close attention, because, since it was out of her province, there was all the more danger that a mistake might get by. And in a moment she looked up triumphant.

"This can't be right," she said.

"Well?"

"The story tells of a candidate for the team who was hurt in a scrimmage."

"Yes?"

She was vexed at the head copy-reader's stupidity.

"A candidate doesn't play on the team, does he?" she demanded.

"No, indeed!"

"Then how could a candidate be hurt in a scrimmage?" (Triumphantly.) "There's a mistake somewhere."

"You don't understand football, that's all," the professor answered. "The candidate plays against the regulars, and perhaps has more dangers to encounter than the M men."

"Oh!" she said. "T—t—thank you."

The incident furnished an object-lesson. It showed how well each copy-reader is drilled in accuracy. Even at the expense of being laughed at, the girl found out the facts before she threw the story in the

(Concluded on page 25)

Babies' Budgets

A Summary of Actual Records Gathered from the Experience of Many Parents

THE lowest possible cost of feeding and clothing a baby was illustrated in the recent Child Welfare Exhibit, New York City. Fifteen cents a day for food and \$7 a year for clothes was considered the baby's share of an \$800 income in a typical family of five members. On one table was exhibited a baby's model breakfast, dinner, and supper of cereal, bread, butter, egg, soup, meat, vegetable, and fruit, the cost of the three meals being fifteen cents. On another table was an exhibit of the best number and quality of clothes to be bought for \$7. Food and clothing together came to \$61.75 a year.

There was always a group of troubled mothers standing before these tables, protesting: "My baby eats more than that!" "Two winter shirts aren't enough!" "Shoes cost more!"

I asked some of these mothers who said that their real babies cost more than this hypothetical baby to calculate just how much they spent, and I sent the same request to other mothers in widely separated parts of the country. The accounts reproduced in this article are from people of moderate income, neither rich nor poor. They have all they need for their babies, but not all they want.

The figures make no pretense of being exhaustive or scientifically accurate; their interest lies in the fact that they are the actual amounts that mothers are spending on their babies to-day. The average

expense of the twenty-five babies is \$177.07 a year. This gives a basis of comparison by which parents can measure their expenditures. How does it agree with your account-book? What sum do you invest in your baby to obtain that store of blood and bone and health which the truly thrifty parent wants the baby to lay up for future use?

Nurse vs. Mother

THE four largest items in a baby's budget are usually food, clothes, doctor's bill, and wages and maintenance of nurse. Where a nurse is hired I have kept that expense separate from the total, for this reason: A child is cared for either by a paid nurse or an unpaid mother. The value of the nurse's work is standardized, the value of the mother's work is not standardized. We say prettily that the mother's care is beyond all price, but at the same moment we assume that it has no market value at all. It is confusing and untrue to count the cost of this labor in the one case as an expense and in the other as a saving. This lack of a unit of

proper amount of fresh air. Mother number one has a nurse; mothers two and three take care of the children themselves. Mother number one says frankly that she hates sterilizing milk and that the nurse can push a go-cart as well as she can. So for eight hours a day she leaves the baby in charge of a nurse, under the grandmother's supervision, while she herself works in an office. The wages and maintenance of the nurse cost her \$360 a year; she earns \$1,000, thus adding \$640 a year to the family income.

Mother number two does not go out to earn money, but stays at home to save money by sterilizing the milk and pushing the go-cart herself. She is a brilliant woman, educated abroad, fully the equal of the first woman, but with all her brilliancy and all her education, the limit of her savings—the amount she adds to the family income—is \$400 a year.

From a purely economic point of view it is obvious that a mother whose earning capacity is higher than a nurse's can earn more than she can save. Most mothers, however, consider it more desirable to be with their children constantly themselves than to

(Continued on page 28)

By
MARY A. HOPKINS

BUDGET 1—AGE, 1½ YEARS. NEW YORK CITY	
1 quart milk.....	.10
Eggs.....	.11
Meat.....	.07
Fruit.....	.06
Vegetables, cereals, crackers, zwieback.....	.06
Gas.....	.10
Per day.....	\$.50
Per year.....	\$182.50
Clothes (half home-made).....	60.00
Doctor and nursery supplies.....	60.00
Toys.....	12.00
Total.....	\$314.50
(Wages of nurse, \$18 to \$20 a month; maintenance, \$12 a month; \$360 a year.)	

BUDGET 2—AGE, 1½ YEARS. NEW YORK CITY	
1 quart milk.....	.20
Meat.....	.20
Orange.....	.03
Olive oil.....	.01
Egg.....	.05
Vegetables, etc.....	.05
Gas.....	.05
Per day.....	\$.59
Per year.....	\$215.35
Clothes (ready-made).....	50.00
Total.....	\$265.35

BUDGET 3—AGES, 3½ AND 5½ YEARS. NEW YORK CITY	
2 quarts milk.....	.18
Meat.....	.14
Cereal.....	.06½
Eggs.....	.06
Fruit.....	.05
Vegetables.....	.05
Pudding.....	.09
Educators.....	.02½
Toast, butter.....	.02
Gas.....	.07
Per day.....	\$.75
Per year.....	\$273.75
Clothes for girl (part home-made).....	135.00
Clothes for boy (part home-made).....	80.00
Total (two children).....	\$488.75

comparison with which to measure the relative cost of mother labor and nurse labor is clearly shown in the three first budgets.

These children all live in New York City. It is not safe for them to be out of doors alone. Some grown person must spend four hours with them in the park each day, if they are to have the



The Tenderfoot Bride

The Story of a Girl Who Passed Through the Seven Tests of Fear

By SARAH COMSTOCK

ILLUSTRATED BY GEORGE WRIGHT

TWENTY-NINE of them crouched under the stars, clad in garments of the utmost informality. The stars, having wearied their sense of tragedy through ages of world-watching, found amusement the most comfortable emotion, and merely winked. It was amusing, if you chose to look at it in that way, to see the little parson in robe de nuit and overcoat, sturdily clinging to a can-opener and a section of stovepipe—they were all he had contrived to save except the twins. A traveling saleswoman who had happened to be stopping there was droll enough, too, in a bebuttoned kimono and somebody's rubber boots, her tresses flowing and a bundle of love letters clasped in both hands. Beside the twenty-nine a pile of ashes flickered from time to time as subsiding embers licked their chops and emitted a smoke that uncoiled and stretched itself upward: slow, surfeited, bestially content, against the sapphire of the night sky. Beyond the huddlers and the pile of ashes which had been Arcadia City there was nothing but the endless plain.

"It's chillier than—than usual," commented the parson, feeling it incumbent upon his profession to make talk in pleasant vein. He reached instinctively and futilely to tuck in his muffler.

"It's been hot enough in the old town for me, all right, all right," growled the host of the whilom Dewdrop Inn.

SUDDENLY the traveling saleswoman sprang to her feet, her eyes popping in the direction of a melancholy young man who strode in drooping soliloquy at the edge of the group. "Rome Price!" she cried, pointing to him. "To-morrow's your wedding day!"

"To-day, you mean. Don't you s'pose I know it?" exploded the Romeo in peevishly violent retort.

The others fell agape. In the bustle caused by their town being burned up, they had entirely lost sight of what had previously been that town's great excitement—the fact that Rome Price's fiancée was coming all the way from a New Jersey village to Arcadia City, a group of seven buildings on the high plains, to be united in marriage with Romeo, whose absorption in the affair had brought upon him his nickname. She was coming to make a new home in the desert, to live happy ever after, to die eventually of extreme old age in Arcadia City. And now there was no Arcadia City to bring her to. There was a vast, unbroken stretch of sage-brush over which a six-thousand-foot-high wind swept out of a spangled sky and penetrated twenty-nine inadequate costumes. Rome Price had not so much as a tent for protection to offer a bride.

"Can't you telegraph her to stop?" feebly proposed a woman in Marcel wavers.

"Telegraph her?" roared Rome. "She's comin' at the rate of sixty miles an hour! She's got the rolled-gold watch I sent her set back to mountain time by now! She'll be at the flag station, where I'm to meet her at four-nineteen this mornin', lookin' for a weddin' and a home to be waitin' for her. A home!" Romeo's hand dramatically swept the pile of smoldering town.

THE Silent Man spoke at last. They were the first words he had uttered since the fire, albeit he had rescued six of other people's children, had carried a woman from her burning house where she had sat down in tears, and had held back the flames at the parson's door long enough for him to rescue the can-opener, the stovepipe, and the twins. He was far more elaborately clad than any one else present, wearing boots, hose, and a complete suit of clothes. One could imagine his remarking deliberately to the

fire: "All right, old man, it'll be your turn when I'm comfortably dressed for night on the high plains, and not before."

As is the custom with some who speak seldom and briefly, he apparently had something to say. Looking Romeo up and down—Romeo's big, theatrical nose, collapsible chin, pouting red lips—the Silent Man remarked:

"Strikes me, considerin' you've had a date with the lady for the last six months, it's about time you started to meet her."

Romeo pouted angrily back at him: "How can I meet her? What'll I say to her? There, I had a nice house all ready—" His voice tapered off to a whimper.

THE Silent Man looked at his watch. He had saved even his watch.

"Thirty-two miles; it's now twelve-fifty. Considerin' there's catchin' a horse and some ridin' after that, I should think you might as well be startin'."

Romeo pouted furiously now, and he flung his head in puerile defiance. "Whose bride is she anyhow?" he shouted. "And the buggy's burned," he added limply. "And I haven't got any home to bring her to—and I daren't tell her—and I don't know how to support myself, let alone a wife—" Then of a sudden, with a caving of his whole being—bodily, mental, spiritual—he gave out and collapsed—a shivering, sobbing, pitiable heap of hysteria.

The Silent Man cast one glance, then, with a face of nausea, turned away.

"Rope," he said.

A convulsive panic racked Rome, but the Man shrugged his shoulders scornfully. Nobody had a rope.

Adding the cord of a bathrobe to twisted strips of cloth the Man made a lasso. The fire had driven the horses out on the range; but he brought one in. As he set off he made one more remark to the affianced:

"When a man's feet get too cold to go for the bride that's come two thousand miles to him, one of his friends that's got shoes and stockin's is glad to go and fetch her. A flag station on the plains at four o'clock in the mornin' an uncomfortable place for a

lady to stand waitin' for a bridegroom. You can all continue the discussion of whether we rebuild or decamp, while I take a ride. We'll all enjoy dancin' at an open air weddin' when I get back."

The Man, whose name was Harding, rode away bareheaded beneath the stars.

THE wind was all the keener for riding against it, and the depth of the night was upon him. His long, spare frame drew together into the coat. His hair, straight and black, and long about the forehead, blew back from a gauntly hewn face, leather-like with tan, lined with the cold, grimly resolute.

The gray light preceding day appeared. The little cow pony kept an excellent pace. But what with the time lost in lassoing and some delays caused by darkness, Harding heard the shriek and roar of Number Thirteen when he had a good ten minutes of riding ahead.

Just then the station was out of sight, hidden by an isolated rock. But suddenly he emerged to full view of it. It was a mere box, standing alone. Number Thirteen had sped on, and its only vestige was the long, fading stripe of black which it had trailed across the pale sky. Under this, beside the box, was a solitary figure deposited there by the fleeing train.

"Pretty situation for a bride who never was west o' Bloomview, New Jersey," muttered Harding, hurrying on; and the horrible thought occurred to him that he should, of course, find her dissolved in tears, and what should he do? For one moment of poltroonery he could have turned around and fled; then he set his teeth and rode on.

BUT as he approached the solitary figure and it became clearer, he was surprised to see that it was not a living cascade of tears. Instead, it was sitting comfortably upon a canvas telescope suit-case—"that chump of an agent don't know enough to give a lady his chair"—apparently—yes—it surely was holding up a small mirror with one hand and adjusting side combs with the other.

Next it rose from its seat long enough to produce therefrom what appeared to be a shoe-box. Again it seated itself and opened the shoe-box. Something in form like a sandwich was brought forth, and



"I'm goin' to pull very slow and easy, and if you can dig your heel into the ground and push, it'll help"

then and there the solitary figure proceeded to refresh the inner woman.

What insouciance! What serenity! What philosophy! Instead of running wildly about, crying aloud, and weeping deluges, this calm bride simply made herself at home on the face of the desert and comfortably awaited a tardy groom.

HARDING stared in admiring astonishment. "Maybe she ain't never been west o' Bloomview, New Jersey," he commented. "But looks like she's the kind for this country all right."

Then he rode up to her.

She was so much absorbed in the sandwich that she started violently and jumped up from the telescope, flinging out her arms; then quickly drew them back.

"I—oh—excuse me, please." She laughed in the greatest amusement at herself. "I was expecting a gentleman to meet me and I thought you were the one." She glanced cornerwise at her sandwich, with desire, as if considering whether it were polite to proceed with it in Harding's presence.

He gulped. He would have given all that he had saved from the fire to be barefooted with his towns-fellows rather than in his own shoes at that moment. To tell a laugh like that—a laugh with that sleigh-bell tinkle—that disappointment awaited it—

"I come to tell you about the gent in question," he began, bracing himself. "He—well, you see, the situation ain't quite as you expected. Price ain't feelin' exactly well, and I come to meet you instead."

She became grave. "Charley isn't well? You came instead? What do you mean?"

"I'm one of his fellow citizens of Arcadia City that was. The only trouble with it is that it ain't. It was a grand town, destined to become in time the metropolis of the high plains, but it had the misfortune to get burned up last evenin', and your fi-an-se is overcome and prostrated."

She pelted him with direct, clear questions. In five minutes she had it all—except that Harding could not bring himself to entire frankness in regard to Charley Price's attitude. That he was panic-stricken at the thought of matrimony in his destitute condition Harding could not say—"overcome"—"too weak to ride so far," he let it be understood.

WHEN Harding left his friends his only thought had been to meet the neglected bride, bring her to the dastardly groom, and see to it that Romeo married her then and there, willy-nilly. But as his eyes rested upon the clear forehead, the firm chin, the entire womanly little person before him, another idea rose and took possession. This girl was all right; which, being interpreted, meant that she was a mile and away too good for Charley Price. It was a shame to see her throw herself away. She could go back to New Jersey and get a good straight chap, the kind she deserved.

"Now the situation looks like this," he continued aloud. "The eastbound train goes back this way in a very few minutes. Considerin' you ain't got neither a home nor a husband as you rightfully expected—"

"Nor a husband?" she cried. "Where is Charley Price? You've given me to understand he was waiting for me at the ruins!"

"He—oh, yes, ma'am, that's right," Harding miserably responded. "He's waitin', all right. But I meant, since your home's burned up—it looks this way—like the most convenient arrangement for you is to take the train back to Bloomview, New Jersey."

SHE stared at him, and slowly flushed crimson. He was sure he understood.

"Don't be embarrassed, ma'am," he reassured her. "I happen to have more'n the price of the ticket with me, and I'll be glad—"

She continued to gaze at him, and it became evi-

dent that she was not embarrassed. Finally: "Did Charley Price authorize this?" she demanded.

"Charley? Oh, my goodness, ma'am, no!" He stared wretchedly at his foot, wondering what next he would put it into.

"Then—" her indignation flashed. "Do you suppose I'm going back, home or no home? Do you suppose I'm going to break a promise I've kept for years and years? If Charley Price needed me when he had a home to take me to, how much more don't he need me to help him start again! And when he's prostrated, besides! If you'll kindly show me which way, sir," she concluded haughtily, "I'll start along."

He looked down upon her. She was not big, and there were a few curls, rather yellow and trifling curls, escaping from the knot; but there was a set to her lips that did not brook interference.

"Do you realize," he asked solemnly, "what you're goin' to?" A far-off engine's shout broke upon his words. He pointed in the direction of the oncoming sound. "A man without enough clothes to appear what you might call stylish, to say nothin' of warm; and tryin' to decide whether to move into a ground squirrel's hole or rent office room with a coyote.

out, as quickly as the extending of arms, beyond all limits seen before. The girl tore off her hat and let the wind ravage her hair and scourge her face.

"It's splendid!" she cried. "It's worth coming two thousand miles for—two million! It's a new world. Oh, I'm glad the town's burned down, so I can start in fresh. I want to be in at the beginning—to be born and grow up with it!"

SOMEHOW this had a ring that was not the same as that of the exuberant rhetoric of the tender-foot tourist.

"Do you sure feel like that?" Harding asked earnestly. "That's the way it looks to me, too. It's a new world and a big one, all right."

Even the cow pony, with the telescope jouncing against her flank, seemed to feel the intoxication of the dawn, of her riders' enthusiasm. She galloped as if she had not already made the distance one way, as if she were young once more. The girl's hair fell and flew behind and swept Harding's face and lips.

"How many more miles?" she turned once to ask him.

"Almost thirty, I'm afraid," he answered apologetically.

"Only thirty?" She sighed, then burst out laughing at her own sighing, and pressed with urgent joy forward again.

A cow pony, born to the plains life, sage, experienced, may dodge the treacherous doorways of burrowing creatures for a lifetime and fall victim at last. The hole was deftly concealed by a clump of sage—but she had met thousands such. Nevertheless, the thing occurred. The passage into the creature's dwelling-place was wide enough for a plunging hoof, and deep beyond measure. There came a sudden crumpling of the horse. Pinned under it, Harding lay silent. The girl was able to scramble to her feet.

"Why don't you get up?" she asked unconcerned.

He bit back a groan. "This bein' a peculiarly desirable position, I don't seem in a hurry about risin'."

The horse did not repress its sounds of pain. The girl stood for a second with narrowed eyes, measuring the situation; then she placed her strong hands firmly under Harding's arms.

"You'd be more apt to get hurt if I tried to get the horse up," she said. "Now I'm going to pull very slow and easy, and if you can dig your heels into the ground and push, it'll help."

JUST once the groan got away—sharp, quick, choked back on the instant. She uttered not one womanish word, but knelt at once and rested Harding's head against her lap, waiting in charged silence. "Can you try again?" she asked, and rose to the work. He was freed at last.

There was blood, dripping heavily. She raised her dress and tore a clean, plainly ruffled white petticoat. The man watched her, struggling for his strength, as she made a simple bandage and bound the right arm. It was an ugly hurt to see, a tear from a jagged, upthrusting bush of thorns.

Harding watched. She did not flinch.

"Number four," he muttered. There was a soothing-sirup bottle filled with pieplant wine in the lunch-box. This, and a goodly rest, put Harding on his feet, amazingly fit. He looked over the prostrate horse carefully. Then he confronted the girl.

"Do you size up the situation?"

"If I don't, maybe I can be made to." "That there's twenty-nine miles." He pointed toward Arcadia City. "That's three—" toward the railroad. "And another train to-night. As to the horse—there's only one way."

HE STARTED to reach to his hip pocket as usual, but, stopping short, fumbled with his left hand.

"I see," she said, and drew out his revolver.

(Continued on page 22)



"So you're Charley Price," she said. "You're the man I've crossed two-thirds of a continent to be married to"

Have you got any idea what starvation means?" The whistle grew long and loud. "Quick!" Harding said peremptorily, laying his hand on her arm. He beckoned to the station agent, who was peering at them curiously. "There's time!"

She drew herself up, and motioned back the man. The train came hurtling toward them. Once more Harding laid an insistent hand upon her arm. "Go!" he commanded, but now she laughed at him and said something which the roaring train drowned.

It passed. He heard now. "... And as for starvation, I'll take him the rest of the sandwiches if I don't eat them on the way. And if I do—he'd get on somehow without me, I guess he will with me." It was a wise little laugh. Then with a crisp firmness she picked up the telescope.

"Gosh!" Harding said, and there was nothing less than reverence in his tone. "That's number two."

HE DID not explain the remark. He swung her to the horse's back.

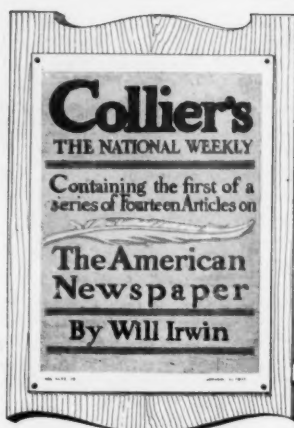
"Oh!" she exclaimed. "Am I going to ride? I thought it might be just a step."

"Ridin's preferable," he said, "considerin' it's thirty-two miles." He smiled at her exclamation; then hesitating: "Maybe it strikes you queer to go ridin' with a gent you ain't never been introduced to," he said. "I ain't got no testimonials along, but my name's Harding."

She laughed delightfully. "Pleased to meet you, Mr. Harding," she responded. "But I didn't need testimonials." It was sagacity, not credulity, that he observed in her face.

"Number three," he uttered oracularly, and they started.

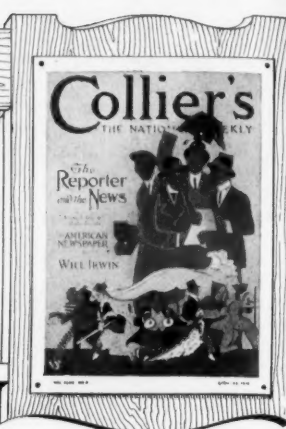
Bursting into the eastern sky the sun flamed of a sudden, glorious, dazzling, turning the gray world aglow, trumpeting, summoning. The plain reached



The American Newspaper

THE READER'S OPINION OF HIS HOME PAPER

In connection with our year's work on the newspaper situation, Collier's offered sixty prizes of \$50 each in cities and regions of the United States and Canada, for the best letters from readers concerning their newspapers. We can not, unfortunately, publish all the prize letters; we have not the space. What we wanted, after all, was a free expression of general public opinion; and we surely got that. To those among the prize-winners who find themselves left out, we give for their consolation the old editorial formula: "Rejection does not necessarily imply lack of merit." We are printing only such letters as describe not special conditions but general ones—that have a meaning not only for the one community but for every community. Later we may tabulate into statistics various opinions expressed by the authors of these letters. It is safe, however, to state certain general conclusions in advance of that process. Few of the writers profess to be influenced by the editorial page. The news columns, on the other hand, most of them believe—"with a grain of salt." Hundreds of writers used that very phrase. Here, however, is a surprise. The most common criticism, and the one most violently expressed, was "bad advertising." The obscene and misleading display of quacks and patent-medicine fakery was the point of special and strenuous attack with the greater part of our correspondents. The next instalment of these letters will be published in the issue of September 16, and will include letters from Portland, Ore., Baltimore, Md., and Cincinnati, O.



NEW YORK

C The authors of certain well-written, academically phrased letters in the New York department of our contest may take issue with us for giving the first prize to the letter which appears below. But it is sincere; and it is a perfect exposition of that popular taste by which yellow journalism prospers. We have, too, a certain private admiration for the very unusual quality of mind which this author must possess. A sincere expression of himself on paper—that expression which we all approximate in speech—is about the last quality which a writer acquires. We tend, all of us, to "take the pen in hand" when we sit down to write. We pose before the white paper; and we are a long time in curing ourselves of that pose. But Miss Van Horn, it would appear, has achieved sincerity in one bound. The prize letter from New York City follows:

I READ the New York Evening journal, regularly every night. My opinions of this daily paper is very good, I think that the editors do very good work in getting the news to gether and making it just so that the readers can not help but having it in their homes. The work of the editors help children on with their school studies, by this I mean, the paper reading teaches them how to use certain words and when to use them. I do not as a rule believe every thing in the news columns. Because in some of the columns they are untrue and in other ways they are not interesting. I like best the department which tells of a run away person. It is very exciting to read of a girl who has disappeared from home, no one knowing where she has gone, and in a bout three days a description of the girl will appear in the journal, and the way the detectives disguise themselves and go in search for this wayward girl. There are not any criticisms which I have to make. As long as I have been a reader of the evening journal it has been a great comfort to me. Nights when coming home from work I would feel very down hearted and when I would get this paper and read it I could go to rest with great ease. Now if it was not for the evening journal being a nights paper I would not know nothing about what is going on in the large cities. Take for example the strange disappearance of Miss Dorothy Arnold, this is a case that I have followed up ever since I first saw its appearance in the journal and I expect to follow it to its end. I am very anxious to know where Miss Arnold is and whether she has become the bride of Mr George Griscom. The way I hope it will end is to where she will return to her parents and they will welcome her with open heart and hands. The pictures which Miss Nell Brinkly puts in this paper is some thing elaborate. I have many of those beautiful pictures framed and placed around on the walls of my room which shows great skill done by her, also the advices which Miss Fairfax gives are very good indeed; they aid the lovers just what to do and how to win love. The Evening Journal exerts a very good influence on our community there is nothing going on or nothing happening but what it appears in this paper. Take the World¹ it is not a very exciting paper at all, does not show any pictures does not go into details like other papers do and a nother the printing is too fine and is very pale which is bad upon the eyes.

MARJORIE VAN HORN.

C Most of our letters from New York mentioned, if only in passing, the New York "Sun." In considering this most individual of all American newspapers, none took a middle ground. The writers either praised it to the skies or condemned it to the darkest pit. Certainly, the "Sun" does not breed indifference in its readers. This is from a friend of the paper:

FOR twenty years I have been a reader of the New York "Sun," and have seldom missed it except when away from New York occasionally. I chose it because it presents the news compactly and

¹ Doubtless this name is a slip of the pen. The letter has been reproduced verbatim.

in attractive, well-written English, and because of its general literary quality, which is somewhat above that of the average newspaper. My opinions have been very slightly influenced by its editorials, if influenced at all. While they, too, are well written, like everything else in the paper, the bias is frequently too pronounced. It is a paper with strong and definite antagonisms, and a disposition to carry its animosity to extreme lengths. I have often regarded this as a weak point in an otherwise admirable journal. Moderation in the formation of editorial judgment should be the aim of every journalist, and extremes prevent, rather than help, the influence of a paper. Speaking generally, I find its news columns trustworthy and seldom overstated. It does not deal in superlatives, like some of its contemporaries, and its staff of writers are careful and discriminating investigators. It has many features that are excellent, but its descriptive power in dealing with almost any notable event or occurrence is unquestionably its strongest point. I have read with pleasure many descriptive passages that were equal to anything in a good novel. This power of graphic description, I think, belongs peculiarly to the "Sun." Whether it be thrilling, humorous, tender, or dignified, it is all equally admirable. It is a rare storyteller, especially where the stories are from real life. I find it so generally satisfactory that it is difficult to criticize any one feature. Possibly its habit of sarcastically belittling statesmen and public men occasionally is a weakness that might be mended or omitted.

As to the good or bad influence of the local newspapers as a whole, I should say that those journals that deal in extreme statements and exaggerations are to be avoided. Almost all offend occasionally, and a few frequently, in this respect. Some apparently gloat over the presentation of crime in all its hideousness. Others indulge in back-stairs journalism, which is not edifying. The influence of some of the yellow journals, morning and evening, can not be otherwise than disastrous to the morals of young and impressionable readers. The details of prurient cases—scandals, elopements, divorces, and the like; the attacks on public and private character; the occasional evidence of a purpose to excite and even to inflame public opinion unjustly against some man or measure without due consideration or sufficient proof—these are weaknesses of yellow journalism from which New York suffers. This indictment should not be understood as a general one.

Such journals as the "Evening Post," "Tribune," "Times," and even the "Herald," are fairly free from these blemishes, and consequently wield a wholesome influence on the public mind. The yellows, which cater to the thoughtless element of our population, and which are, unfortunately, widely read, should not be mentioned in the same category with any of the above-named journals. Their influence is "all to the bad," and they have few if any redeeming features, except it be the one of cheap amusement. To any thoughtful reader their existence is a cause of deep concern; but we do not seem to be able to overcome it. I suppose we must set it down to the account of depraved taste, which is always ready to be gratified with its favorite diet.

WM. B. SANDISON.

C This appreciation of another American newspaper, which is also an institution, speaks for itself:

The design of this paper is to diffuse among the people correct information on all interesting subjects, to inculcate just principles in religion, morals, and politics; and to cultivate a taste for sound literature.—Prospectus of the "Evening Post," No. 1, Nov. 16, 1801.

I CAN NOT but respect and support a paper that really tries to put such an ideal into practice. The "Evening Post" has a clean, virile, and often stimulating character. But its chief merits for me is its perspective. Facing, as every newspaper does, a multitude of facts, and compelled to choose among them and arrange them in some sort of perspective,

the "Evening Post" takes an unusually commendable view-point.

Papers like the New York "American" show a scene of battle, murder, and sudden death in the foreground; in the middle distance smut and scandal, and disappearing over the dim horizon the things that really count.

In contrast, the "Evening Post" looks at life with the eyes of a man who wants to understand the large happenings in his own city and country, and in the world at large. With a mere glance it dismisses the unessential and the ephemeral, or omits to notice them at all.

To read the "Post" regularly is like meeting every day your broadest-minded, best-informed friends, the people who are concerned with things worth while. Your faith in humanity is stimulated, your interests expand, your knowledge grows—life seems to be better now, and death easier in the days to come.

Personally I am not much influenced by the editorials in the "Post." It does not appeal to me to take any editor's opinions in gross. But the "Post" gives, what few papers do, enough careful and complete information about most important affairs to enable me to form intelligent opinions of my own.

In fact, my reading of the "Post" seems a good deal like my college course over again: there are the same ideals, the same culture, the same largeness—and, above all, as I have said, the better outlook.

FREDERIC THOMAS BOWERS.

C This comes from an invalid:

FOR three generations the New York "Herald" has been to the family mentally what daily bread has been physically. The "Times" has been a constant visitor since its renaissance.

The foreign page of the "Herald" is a strong course in contemporaneous history. The instructive reports of the diplomatic and commercial relations of the United States with foreign nations and the Flammarion articles have added materially to my fund of information.

The editorials of the "Times" have been a source of pleasure and interest to me during a long battle for health.

Every morning I have lengthy arguments with the man who writes them.

Often I praise him because he is so catholic in his knowledge, so fair in his judgment, so altogether satisfactory in summing up the case under discussion. His English being forcible and concise, the content of the editorial is easily understood. This is when he agrees with my point of view.

Occasionally he displays such a lack of insight of information that I box his ears, shake him, scold him because his view-point is not the same as mine.

Again, I commence to read in a doubtful frame of mind. At first I do not agree, but before I am half through I am won to his side.

Can you not realize what these imaginary arguments with this unknown man mean to one who has been practically isolated for a long time?

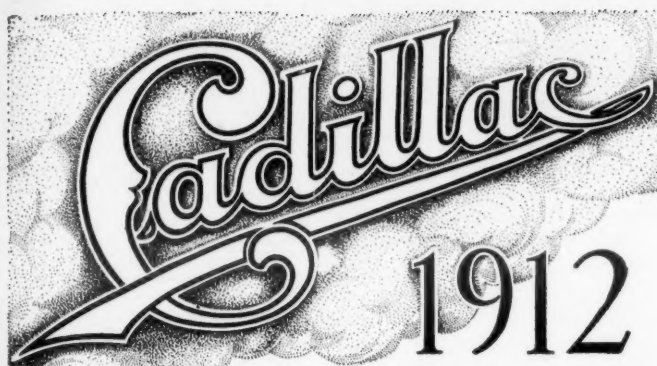
As it is not possible to visit art shows, theater, opera concert, or lecture, I am able to keep informed by the criticisms of pictures, the plots of the new plays, the actors who are to appear and the famous singers.

Armed with the information gleaned from the newspapers, I am prepared to discuss any of these matters intelligently.

As for believing all that is printed, read a report in the "Herald" and "Times" on February 17 of an attack on a night school principal by Harlem toughs. They are not at all alike. Take news with a grain of salt, believe little, but enjoy the story.

Why is not a native reporter sent to report native happenings? Many accounts are written by men of education apparently, but with a woful lack of knowledge of local history and geography.

The "Herald" and "Times" form part of an aux-



Cadillac Progress

in scientific research marks
a well defined line between
the motor car of the past
and the motor car of now

Automatic electric starting device. Electric lights. Two complete ignition systems. Scientifically developed carburetor. More power. Larger wheels and tires. Larger brake drums. Steel bodies of latest accepted designs. Numerous refinements of essential details.

The improvements incorporated in this year's specifications will give a pronounced impetus to the conditions which have constituted the Cadillac *a law unto itself*.

These improvements are obviously the result of an economic and evolutionary development; hence, it is useless to seek them elsewhere.

They are the fruits of Cadillac research; of close and accurate measurement; and of *scientific standardization*.

Consider what an augmentation of comfort is implied in these two announcements, emanating from the Cadillac Company, which has never promised what it did not fulfill —

First, A surpassingly fine car made infinitely finer; and Second, a hitherto unattainable ideal resolved into a practical reality.

This more refined and efficient car is a product of that process of ceaseless progress toward perfection

which has prevailed in the Cadillac plant for ten years.

The simple, centralized, Delco system of starting, igniting and lighting is merely a phase, or *an integral part of that process*.

To combine these elements of efficiency, for the first time, in a unit, exercising the three separate functions, is of itself an interesting achievement; although such a system as an adjunct to an indifferent car, would be of doubtful value.

But to combine them in the Cadillac adds lustre to that achievement, because it *endows an extraordinary motor car with new and henceforth indispensable functions*.

Without them, the Cadillac would still be the incarnation of ease, grace, elegance and economy.

With them, a new meaning attaches to the word luxury as applied to motoring.

The 1912 Cadillac automatically removes itself from the realms of competition.

CADILLAC ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Starting Lighting Ignition

The electrical plant in the new Cadillac not only accomplishes what heretofore has been accomplished in a less efficient manner by separate systems—ignition and lighting—but goes further and includes in its functions a feature to which motorists have long looked forward, an automatic starter which obviates the necessity of cranking by hand.

The plant consists of a compact and powerful dynamo operated by the engine of the car. The dynamo charges the storage battery.

For starting the engine, the dynamo is temporarily and automatically transformed into a motor, the current to operate it as a motor being furnished by the storage battery.

To start the engine, the operator after taking his seat in the car, simply retards the spark lever and pushes forward on the clutch pedal. This automatically engages a gear of the electric motor with gear teeth in the fly-wheel of the engine, causing the latter to "turn over," thereby producing the same effect as by the old method of cranking. As soon as the engine takes in charges of gas from the carburetor and commences to run on its own power, the operator releases the pressure on the clutch pedal, the electric motor gear disengages its connection with the fly-wheel and the car is ready to be driven. The electric motor then again becomes a dynamo or generator and its energy is devoted to ignition and to charging the storage battery.

The storage battery has a capacity of 80 ampere hours and as soon as that capacity is reached, the charging automatically ceases.

Practical tests have shown that the storage battery is of sufficient capacity to operate the starting device and "turn over" the engine about twenty minutes, although it seldom requires more than a second or two. In fact, the Cadillac engine so frequently starts on the spark that the use of the electrical starter is not always required.

The storage battery also supplies the current for lighting. The car is equipped with two especially designed Gray & Davis electric head-lights with adjustable focus, two front side lights, tail light and speedometer light.

The dynamo also supplies current for ignition. Up to 280 to 300 R. P. M. the ignition current comes from the storage battery; above that speed the current is direct from the dynamo through the high tension distributor to the spark plugs. For ignition purposes the dynamo performs not only all the functions of the most highly developed magneto, but possesses even greater efficiency, having more flexibility and a greater range of action. When compelled to drive slowly in crowded thoroughfares, over very bad roads or on hills, with the usual magneto, the driver may stall his motor because the magneto is not being driven fast enough to generate current, and it becomes necessary to switch to the battery—if he has one. With the Cadillac system, if it becomes necessary to drive so slowly that sufficient current is not generated the battery automatically cuts in. When the speed is increased the dynamo again automatically takes hold. It wholly obviates the necessity of the driver's keeping constantly on the alert to prevent stalling the motor.

In addition to the ignition before described, the Cadillac is provided with the auxiliary Delco system with dry cell current which has proven so satisfactory in the past. The extra system is separate and distinct, with its own set of spark plugs and in itself is thoroughly efficient for running the car, entirely independent of the main system.

The entire electrical plant has been designed with a view to compactness and efficiency. It is designed with the idea of simplicity and positiveness. It is designed to obviate to the greatest possible degree the necessity of attention. Above all, it does what it is designed to do.

A few of the improvements in the 1912 Cadillac

Automatic electric starting device, electric lights. (See detailed description in another column.)

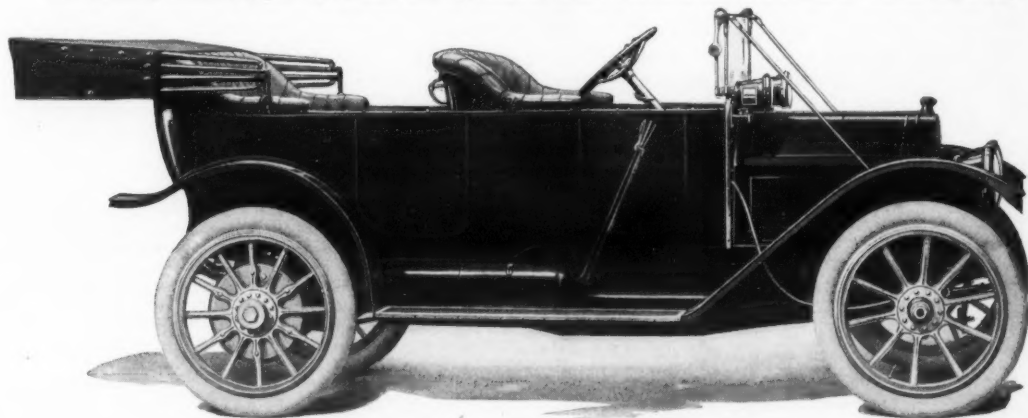
Increased power resulting from motor refinements and our own new carburetor. This new carburetor has not only simplified the matter of adjustments, but possesses maximum flexibility and maximum efficiency from low to high speeds without change of adjustment, excepting air adjustment controlled by small lever at the steering wheel.

Wheels and Tires. Increased from 34 in. x 4 in. to 36 in. x 4 in.

Brake drums. Increased from 14 in. to 17 in. diameter.

Bodies. Steel, of latest accepted designs; all fore doors, constructed upon new improved methods.

Gasoline capacity increased to 21 gallons on all models excepting Phaeton and Roadster, in which the increase is to 18 gallons. Gasoline gauge on dash



SPECIFICATIONS IN BRIEF

MOTOR—Four-cylinder, four-cycle; cylinders cast singly, 4½-inch bore by 4½-inch piston stroke. Five-bearing crank-shaft. Five-bearing cam shaft. **HORSE-POWER**—Nominal, A. L. A. M. rating, 32.4. Actual horse-power greatly in excess of that rating, due to Cadillac design, Cadillac principles and Cadillac construction. **COOLING**—Water, copper jacketed cylinders. Gear driven centrifugal pump; radiator tubular and plate type. **IGNITION**—See description under Electrical System. **LUBRICATION**—Automatic splash system, oil uniformly distributed. **CARBURETOR**—Special Cadillac design of maximum efficiency, water jacketed. Air adjustable from driver's seat. **CLUTCH**—Cone type, large, leather faced with special spring ring in fly wheel. **TRANSMISSION**—Sliding gear, selective type, three speeds forward and reverse. Chrome nickel steel gears, running on five annular ball bearings; bearings oil tight. **CONTROL**—Hand gear-change lever at driver's right, inside the car. Service brake, foot lever. Emergency brake, hand lever at driver's right, outside. Clutch, foot lever. Throttle accelerator, foot lever. Spark and throttle levers at steering wheel. Carburetor air adjustment, hand lever under steering wheel. **DRIVE**—Direct shaft to bevel gears of special cut teeth to afford maximum strength. Drive shaft runs on Timken bearing. **AXLES**—Rear, Timken full floating type; special alloy steel live axle shaft; Timken roller bearing. Front axle, drop forged I beam section with drop forged yokes, spring perches, tie rod ends and steering spindles. Front wheels fitted with Timken bearings.

BRAKES—One internal and one external brake direct on wheels. 17-inch by 2½-inch drums. Exceptionally easy in operation. Both equipped with equalizers. **STEERING GEAR**—Cadillac patented worm and worm gear, sector type, adjustable, with ball thrust, 1¾-inch steering post. 18-inch steering wheel with walnut rim; aluminum spider. **WHEEL BASE**—116 inches. **TIRES**—36-inch by 4-inch Hartford or Morgan & Wright. **SPRINGS**—Front, semi-elliptical. Rear three-quarter platform. **FINISH**—Cadillac blue throughout, including wheels; light striping, nickel trimmings. **STANDARD EQUIPMENT**—Dynamo with 80 A. H. battery for automatic starter, electric lights, and ignition. Also Delco distributor system. Lamps especially designed for Cadillac cars, black enamel with nickel trimmings; two headlights; two sidelights, tail light. HANS gasoline gauge on dash; horn; full foot rail in tonneau; half foot rail in front; robe rail; tire irons; set of tools, including pump and tire repair kit; cocoa mat in all tonneaux except closed cars. Speedometer, Standard, improved with 4-inch face and electric light.

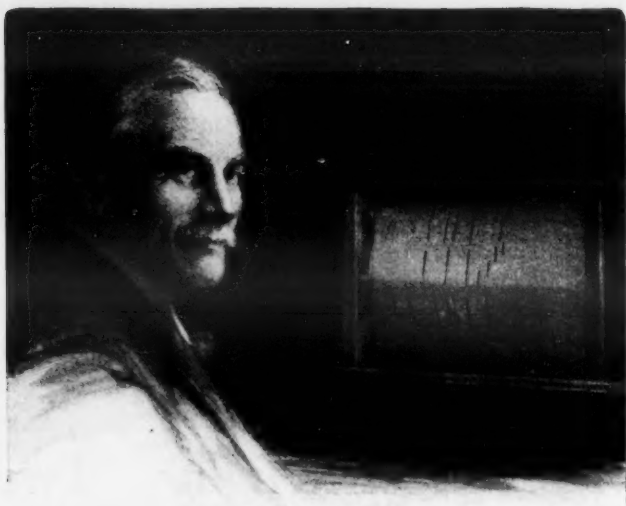
STYLES AND PRICES—

Touring car.....	\$1800.00
Phaeton.....	1800.00
Roadster.....	1800.00
Torpedo.....	1900.00
Coupe, Sedan type, aluminum body.....	2250.00
Limousine, Berline type, aluminum body.....	3250.00

Prices F. O. B. Detroit, including standard equipment.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY

DETROIT, MICHIGAN



At Last - The VIRTUOLO



SUPPOSE the leading piano dealer in your home town were an old friend of the family.

Suppose he 'phoned you enthusiastically that he had just received a new kind of player piano—the Virtuolo—and that he was sending it to your house to try, just to see what you think of it.

Suppose, after dinner, you draw the seat up to the Virtuolo and insert a music roll—a piece you always like to hear played brilliantly.

Suppose you run the roll through just once, to get the purpose of the simple buttons under your left hand, that govern the volume of sound and bring out the melody above the accompaniment, and also to get the "hang" of the little lever in your right hand that governs the time of the piece—fast or slow.

Suppose you then start the roll through again, and you find yourself bringing out the music with all the inspiration and feeling you would throw into it if you could play masterfully by hand, forgetting all about the way you do it.

What happens? You suddenly discover that the piano means as much to you as to any trained pianist—that your finger touch on the buttons is *instinctive*—that playing beautifully is second nature to you.

We've been supposing, but the above is practically what will happen if you will let our dealer send you a Virtuolo player piano on trial.

We want you to hear yourself play with inspiration—*instinctively*—on the Virtuolo in your own home, free of any purchase restrictions, without any agreement on your part to keep it unless you decide it is what you want.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANO

The Hallet & Davis Piano Company has been manufacturing fine and well-known pianos in Boston for over seventy years. We have spent a fortune bringing this advanced type of player piano to perfection. The Virtuolo is made in our \$500,000 model "daylight" factory in Boston. We offer it in the Hallet & Davis Piano at \$700 in a special mahogany Colonial case. At \$775 in a refined Arts & Crafts design. Also in the Conway Piano at \$575 in a chaste design walnut or mahogany case.

We make special easy terms of payment as low as \$15 monthly. Pianos and ordinary player pianos taken in exchange at fair values. Our reliable, fully guaranteed Lexington player piano is sold at \$450 and \$485, on terms as low as \$12 monthly.

THE FREE "INNER BEAUTY" BOOK

Tells all about the Virtuolo and things about Music and its *Inner Meaning* that you may not know.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANO COMPANY

Established 1839

Boston New York Newark Toledo

HALLET & DAVIS PIANO CO., Dept. A, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York
Without obligation on my part, please send me full information about your Free Home Test Plan on the Virtuolo; also copy of "The Inner Beauty."

Name _____ Street Address _____

City and State _____

iliary fleet that has helped me wage a successful warfare against an invading enemy—tubercle bacilli. MAY V. GODFREY.

Kansas City

THE American people evidently know and appreciate a good publisher when they see him. From Kansas City comes little but praise of Colonel William R. Nelson and his "Star" and "Times." This prize-winning letter resembles, in tone and opinion, a hundred others from Kansas City:

IN Kansas City, my home, and in the territory I travel I am a constant reader of the Kansas City "Star" and "Times," the latter being the "Star's" morning edition.

I read the other Kansas City papers—the "Journal" and the "Post"—occasionally, but the "Star" and "Times," clean in sentiment and appearance, void of all whisky, beer, fraudulent, fake, and patent-medicine advertising, are the papers that come into my home, welcomed with a spirit of confiding friendship.

The "Star's" news columns fairly bulge with local, national, and foreign happenings, written in a dignified, straightforward, yet sometimes humorous, way—but a way in which the conviction of truthfulness is never doubted. The "Star's" editorial policy, if I judge it correctly, is unique; it handles more varied subjects and in a more masterful way than any other two dailies published in the West. Chicago included. Its outline of attack, as well as its moral tone, are clear, concise, and extremely convincing; an exponent always of the rights of the people—not afraid to tackle, when needs be, the graft of the smallest politician, clean through the ranks, and up to the largest corporation. Kansas City's progress, to a large degree, is, and should be, accredited to the "Star."

The miles of sightly drives and boulevards, public parks, free baths and playgrounds, the new \$3,000,000 Union Station (now in course of construction), the fight for the West Twelfth Street trolleyway, and, notably, the defeat of the Metropolitan Street Railway franchise grab, are only a few of the things for which Kansas City people thank the "Star." The proposed franchise extension of the Metropolitan and its defeat at election shows the strength of the "Star" with its readers. The corporation hand-organs were strong for the extension.

Denial was never made that an "open barrel of money was on tap if a voter was of a mind to share it." The "Star" made its most effectual appeal when it quietly but persistently said: "Why vote the railway a fifty-year *new* franchise when the present franchise, under which the company is now doing business, does not expire for sixteen years?"

Supporting the esteem in which the editorial policy of the paper is held among the masses, I will state that I have probably heard hundreds of arguments ended when one of the debaters would exclaim: "I read it in the Kansas City 'Star.'"

I believe five-sixths of the "Star's" army of readers will agree that its news columns, snappy yet complete, authentic and reliable—and always in presentable dress—are its most valued feature. It has been said that "the 'Star' covers the news of the country as completely as the summer's dew."

The only criticism that I am able to urge upon the "Star" is: I am at times unable to secure it at out-of-the-way small towns, for which, in justice to its many readers who travel, the circulation department should be more alert.

CURTIS C. BROWN.

Senator Hitchcock's View

His Answer to One of Will Irwin's Illustrations

EDITOR COLLIER'S WEEKLY.

New York City, N. Y.

DEAR SIR—I can not permit to pass without protest the inaccuracies and unjust deductions in Mr. Irwin's reference to the Omaha "World-Herald" and to me, as its publisher, appearing in your issue of July 1. More or less inaccuracy is excusable in the recital of events which occurred nineteen years ago, but in this case I can not escape the conclusion that some one with a motive has imposed on Mr. Irwin.

Judge Joseph R. Clarkson was out hunting or fishing in a boat on Honey Creek Lake, near Omaha, July 29, 1892. When he did not return, search was made for him. The boat was found and, in the boat, Clarkson's clothes. All naturally assumed that he had been drowned, but a careful search for his body was fruitless.

Certain suspicious circumstances led the "World-Herald" to investigate the case on the theory that Clarkson had only disappeared. I think Mr. Irwin is correct in saying that Mr. Grimm and Tommy Hunt, among others, were assigned to the case.

Mr. Grimm was a careful and experienced reporter, and Tommy Hunt was then, as Mr. Irwin says, a cub reporter. The facts discovered made out quite a strong circumstantial case of disappearance rather than of drowning. The "World-Herald" published these discoveries. The strongest circumstance was the letter from the insurance company to Clarkson, which Tommy Hunt brought us from an old schoolhouse near the lake. Apparently the letter could only have been torn up and left in the schoolhouse by Clarkson, to whom it was addressed. We relied on this and other circumstances, and adopted the theory of disappearance as the most reasonable explanation of the mystery.

We published the story of the finding of this torn notice from the insurance company, but its utter worthlessness as evidence was almost immediately proven because it was conclusively demonstrated that the notice had been received in Omaha after Clarkson's disappearance, opened by his partners, and its contents discussed with his relatives.

Moreover, Clarkson's partners charged that the notice and envelope had been thereafter abstracted from their office, which, like many lawyers' offices, was carelessly kept.

The situation demanded, in my opinion, an instant correction. In seeking to prove our theory of the case we had used in perfect good faith a bit of evidence for which we had vouched. Now it was shown to

be false. What could the "World-Herald" do as an honorable publication but correct its error and denounce the fraud?

It is a gross injustice to say that I "wrote and signed two columns of apology" at the dictation of the bank where I did business. Had any one made inquiry in Omaha, he could have learned from many reputable sources that the "World-Herald" is not now and never was subject to the dictation of any bank there or elsewhere. He could have learned that in the fierce struggles over silver coinage then coming on, the "World-Herald" stood forth as the most determined and uncompromising supporter of Mr. Bryan, although every bank in the town was wrought up over my heresy, and several vainly attempted to influence the "World-Herald" to modify or moderate its course. He would have learned a fact notorious in Omaha, that instead of being subject to bank domination, the "World-Herald" risked bankruptcy by resisting the threats of the banks which held its notes.

What I wrote was neither signed nor was it two columns long, as Mr. Irwin says, nor was it an apology. It was a statement setting forth that the chief evidence relied upon by the "World-Herald" had been found to be false and worthless; that the notice or letter from the insurance company had not been received in Omaha till after Clarkson's disappearance, and could not, therefore, have been left by him at the schoolhouse, but had been stolen from the law offices of his former partner.

The article closed by declaring that a trick or fraud had been perpetrated on the public through the "World-Herald" by means of this stolen letter, and that with the exposure of the fraud the basis for our theory of disappearance had been destroyed.

Such is the substance of what the "World-Herald" published, but for your information and verification I enclose an exact copy, which is too long to incorporate here. It certainly was not an apology.

Now, in conclusion, let me say Clarkson's return indicated the theory that we had exploited, but it would not have justified us in continuing to use proof after we had learned of its falsity, nor in refusing to correct our obvious error.

I regret the necessity of asking so much of your space to make this statement, but I pride myself on the independence of the "World-Herald" as much as I do on its fairness, and I have sacrificed enough in maintaining this character to warrant me in defending it. Very truly yours,

GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK,
UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1911.

Missouri's Journalist Factory

(Concluded from page 19)

basket. Be it to the credit of the class, too, that the laugh was a mild and politely good-natured one.

The front room in the suite is the dean's headquarters, or, if you'd rather put it another way, the office of Walter Williams, editor-in-chief. There's a business man's roll-top desk with a row of oddly assorted books—the New York "World Almanac" standing beside Shakespeare—on top. On the wall above the desk old Ben Franklin is the central decoration, and William R. Nelson and W. E. Curtis and other newspaper and magazine men fill the remainder of the space. Dean Williams, as you will hear from other sources than the dean, is as unlike most of his colleagues as his office is unlike their studies or library dens.

The Editor-in-Chief

HIS training for the chair he now holds began when he enrolled at fifteen as a printer's devil. He was editor and part owner of a country newspaper at nineteen, and at twenty-three was elected president of the State Press Association. In 1901 he was engaged in the rather Rooseveltian undertaking of editing both the Columbia "Herald" and the State "Tribune" of Jefferson City—the "Herald" on the spot and the "Tribune" by telephone. For something to do on Sundays he taught a Bible class of three hundred. For many years the State has known him as a Missouri Addison, who wrote modern "Spectator" papers as remarkable for their literary charm as for their news value and human interest.

"My own school of journalism was that slow and old-fashioned one, the print shop," he says. "I worked in the back office; then was promoted to the front office and became a reporter. It was a school of many experiences, not of science. . . . In city newspaper plants nowadays even such a course as that is not possible. The new man enters one department or another and learns nothing outside of the limited field of his choice. If he begins as a printer, his promotion is in the composing-room alone, never to another department."

"The modern idea is to teach principles of journalism in as scientific a fashion as principles of law or medicine, and to supplement the class-room training with exacting laboratory work—which in our case is publishing the daily 'University Missourian.'"

Because of the value of a liberal academic education for writers, the student of journalism in his first two years at the university takes much the same work as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. But in his last two years more than half of his studies are courses that are distinctly professional, such as these:

History and Principles of Journalism, News Gathering, Newspaper Making, Reporting, Copy-reading, Newspaper Administration, the Editorial, Advertising, Magazine Making, Newspaper Jurisprudence, Agricultural Journalism, Comparative Journalism, the Press and Public Opinion, Professional Terminology, Bibliography.

The Teaching Staff

DEAN WILLIAMS'S teaching staff for these subjects is composed of experienced newspaper men, not university professors who have prepared a course. Listed with these teachers of the practical, among the officers of instruction in the school, are professors of the English language and of English literature, a lawyer to lecture on newspaper jurisprudence, and professors of political science, sociology, psychology, English and American history and economics, and the head of the university department of art.

Before graduation each student is given a try-out on a newspaper in St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, or Omaha. The result is that most of the graduates have assurance of jobs before commencement time. This is the third year of the school. It has increased in attendance far more rapidly than any other department on the Missouri campus—a gain of twenty-five per cent last term. Its students are enrolled from eighteen States this year, all the way from New York and New Jersey to California. Ninety-two are taking the complete course to gain that newest of university degrees—Bachelor of Science in Journalism. Forty-four are taking some of the courses.

From the copy-reading room a basketful of copy starts for the printer's. Follow that basket and you go downtown to the publication offices of the "University Missourian," an address with the businesslike sound of "Broadway and Eighth Street."

And here you are, in a few minutes' walk from the campus, before a new brick building, which has a lower floor front all of glass, and prism glass at the top to

diffuse light into every corner of the long store-room. The sign on the plate-glass front window reads:

"MISSOURIAN."
Evening Newspaper.

In the front office there is only one typewriter, for all of the writing for the paper is done in Switzler Hall except in cases of emergency, when extras are required. The air of the place has something of the country weekly about it; something more of the city daily.

Three men are hired by the university for the mechanical department of the paper. The student has the chance to see as much as he wishes, the way the wheels go around and how the type is set; and he may ask questions to his heart's content. The shop has its own linotype and a duplex press, which prints from rolls of paper just as city dailies do, and which, if necessary, can finish 5,500 eight-page copies in an hour. The circulation is something to make the editor of the average college daily drop with heart failure—it is close to 2,500. The publication is self-supporting, and so successful as an advertising medium that rival Columbia dailies did some vigorous lobbying in the Legislature for a while in an effort to suppress it.

How thorough a training the young writer is given in this news school is seen in the fact that he is taught even the art of cajoling telegraph operators. When the School of Agriculture's seed and soil special trains tour the State, members of the class in journalism go along as correspondents to learn how to work on out-of-town assignments.

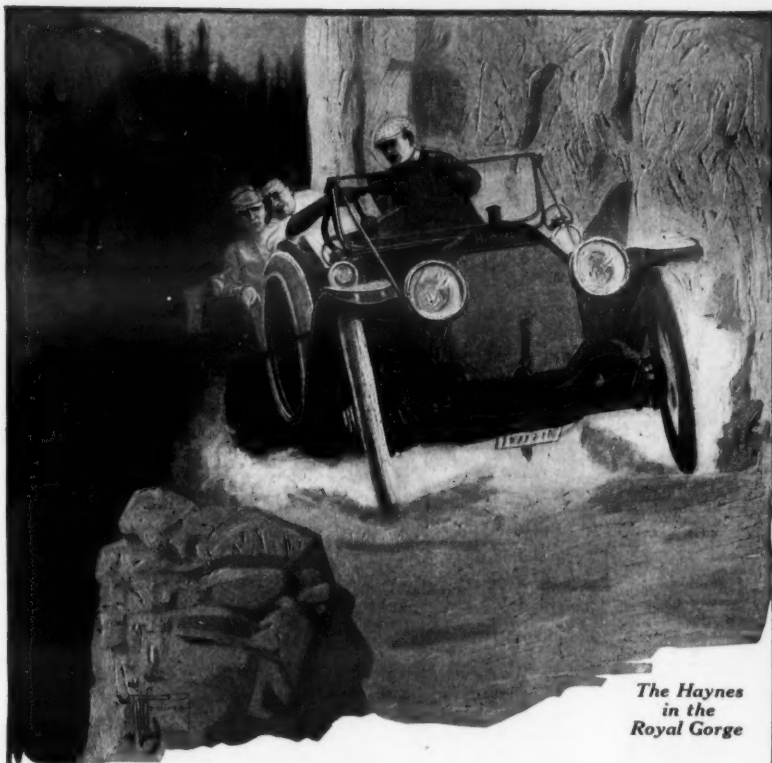
The Aim of the School

WITH all this, the news school does not assume to do more for its graduates than any other professional school attempts to do. It teaches principles and gives as many practical demonstrations of its points as possible, but it can no more manufacture experienced journalists than a school of medicine can produce experienced physicians, or a law department graduate expert attorneys. Henry Watterson, in the "Courier-Journal" not long ago, did a rare service for all schools of journalism with this editorial explanation:

"Theological schools do not turn out ready-made preachers, but young men who are trained to become preachers. Medical schools do not turn out physicians, but young men who will in time become physicians. The skilled surgeon is not the product of a college of surgery, but of education plus experience. The lawyer learns more out of college than he learned in college. Schools of journalism will not make journalists, but there is no reason why they should not be increasingly useful in training young men who have a natural aptitude for newspaper work."

"The most valuable equipment they can give the student is knowledge of subjects with which the newspaper man must deal after graduation from the ranks. Street fights, fires, railroad wrecks, political conventions, and the many occurrences and events customarily treated as news, are handled differently by different newspapers. The cub reporter who begins work without opinions of his own as to how the news should be served to the consumer will learn the taste and the methods of the newspaper he serves as readily as the graduate of a school of journalism. But there are too many bright young men who can write an article and too few possessing a sufficiently broad education to fit them for higher positions and larger usefulness. Writing is partly a gift and partly an art acquired by conscientious practise. Knowledge of what to write and what not to write must be gained by conscientious study that may well be begun in college, but must be continued throughout life."

To the lover of old-time university tradition, news gathering may appear to be something utterly foreign to the spirit of higher education and to all that is understood by culture, yet when such courses are taught with principles as sound as those furnished in, say, the engineering department, the jangling telephones and the click of typewriters should not, I believe, shock the student and a gentleman more than the sight of the young engineer's tripod and level. But the senates of universities are conservatives for whom there is no equal in any other field. To add another professional school seems to a large proportion of them to be another slap at the cheeks of culture—which already are flushed and stinging from other recent blows. And they are at once right and wrong; but the teaching of journalism as a profession is as inevitable as was the decline in popularity of courses in mythology and Greek.



The Haynes
in the
Royal Gorge

The Haynes Goes Everywhere

AND the best part of it is that the Haynes has been going everywhere for more years than most men in the automobile business can recall. Ever since 1893 it has been going everywhere that any automobile could go.

Eighteen years of the history of automobiling are built into the 1912 Haynes. The whole progress of automobile building on the American continent is typified in this splendid automobile.

This means a whole lot to you who are considering the buying of your first automobile this year, or considering the buying of another car to take the place of the old car that is worn out or isn't good enough.

This eighteenth year of the Haynes car is a year of triumph for the pioneer American builder of automobiles. Last year automobile experts, and the public as a whole, declared the Haynes had reached the limit of quality production at a \$2100 price. The 1911 Haynes was a car which seemed to justify this verdict and it was hard to figure how any more automobile worth could be put into a car at the price of the splendid 1911 Haynes, but there is more in the 1912 Haynes, and the price remains \$2100.

The 1912

HAYNES

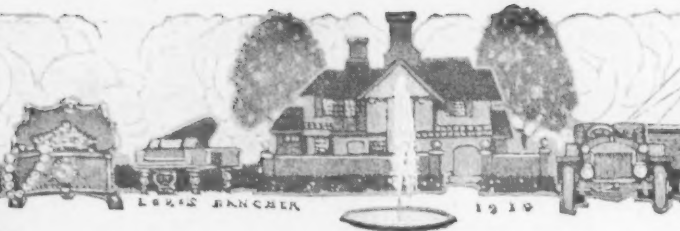
is not radically different from its predecessors. It is not radically better, but it does represent a little more all-round value than we have ever before been able to put into a car, and that means a little more than anybody has been able to put into an automobile selling at the Haynes price.

The 1912 Haynes is a bigger car—120-inch wheel base; it's a roomier car—wider rear seat and more depth both in the tonneau and in front; it's a more powerful car—the 4½ x 5½ motor gives forty to forty-five horse power; it's a safer car—larger brakes give one square inch of braking surface to every thirteen pounds of car, and it is a snappier, more stylish car—the whole car is finished in black with seventeen hand-rubbed coats of paint, and the trimmings are of black enamel and nickel.

There is not another automobile in the American market into which is built so much experience and so much skill as the Haynes car for 1912, and there is not another into which is built more beauty of line and proportion. Neither is there any other American car produced in a factory so thoroughly modern in every detail of its equipment. On the ashes of our old factory—completely destroyed by fire last February—we have erected a great modern structure of steel and concrete and within its walls assembled an up-to-the-minute equipment of which, in its entirety, no equal can be found in this country. In the purchase of this equipment no expense has been spared to insure absolute mechanical accuracy in the manufacture of every part that goes into the Haynes car. So, by our loss, Haynes owners are to profit and Haynes values are to be enhanced.

The 1912 Haynes is now ready for delivery. You can see the new models at our branches and agencies, or we will send you a catalogue and name of dealer nearest you. The line is complete, meeting every demand—5-passenger touring, 40 h. p., \$2100; 4-passenger, 40 h. p., Close-Coupe, \$2100; Colonial Coupe, 40 h. p., \$2450; 7-passenger Touring, 50-60 h. p., \$3000; 4-passenger Close-Coupe, 50-60 h. p., \$3000; Model 21 Limousine, 40 h. p., \$2750; Model Y Limousine, 50-60 h. p., \$3800. Complete regular equipment for all models is of the very highest class. If you are interested in good cars you will investigate the Haynes from radiator to tail lamps and compare it part for part with cars that sell for much higher prices. Address

HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, Dept. B, KOKOMO, INDIANA
NEW YORK, 1715 Broadway CHICAGO, 1702 Michigan Avenue



The Average Man's Money

A Page for Investors

Government Bonds and Railroad Securities

By WILLIAM C. CORNWELL, Associated with J. S. Bache & Company



William C. Cornwell

THE fundamental cause of the large decline in prices of securities in August was the selling of strictly investment stocks from the strong boxes of some investors of the most conservative class who are rarely in the market.

These people weighed carefully the probable effect upon all industries, of the disintegration of such enormous organizations as the Standard Oil and Tobacco Companies.

They reasoned that under a strict interpretation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act a long line of our largest corporations must also take the backward step, and they concluded to sell their securities and wait.

But it is not only the large and astute security holders who have been thus affected.

The attitude of a certain part of the great army of smaller individual investors in the offering of Panama bonds by the Government in June was interesting, as showing that many people with money had been scared away from purchases of railroad and corporation securities at much higher yield of income, and preferred to take a low-rate bond of the Government. This was undoubtedly due to the long-continued political campaign against the corporate operations of the country.

Distrust Abroad

¶ This feeling of distrust of our railroad and industrial management began first to be felt by foreigners in the earlier days of the antitrust campaign. I remember that while I was in London in March, 1907, during the first of the three panics of that year, one of the London bankers asked me what I thought of Union Pacific, the price of which was melting away in the torrid atmosphere of that silent panic time. I told him I thought it was one of the best stocks on the list and a splendid purchase. He asked me why I thought so, and I told him to look at the last statement, which showed the stock to be worth 200. He said: "You don't believe the statement, do you? Why, we people over here have no faith in your corporation statements."

The Governmental attacks on Union Pacific had been very severe. But they had not been confined to this stock. Shining marks had been chosen; among others, Pennsylvania. A charge by the Government of rebating and graft among the officials had been made. A large issue of the Pennsylvania bonds had just been placed in Paris, and the way opened apparently for us to participate with our better securities in the benefits of that great market of millions of investors. The Pennsylvania Railroad had arranged for other large sums there for the completion of its splendid terminals. But when the Government charges were made, all negotiations stopped, and a feeling of deep distrust among the French people about American securities set in. It was not until recently, more than four years afterward, that our good securities were again taken up by the Paris contingent.

The Popular Panama 3s

¶ This feeling of distrust spread to our own people in 1907, and has been more or less prevalent all the time since. This is why so many individual investors "went in" for the Panama bonds. They probably

said to themselves that here was a security issued by the power that had been attacking other securities but was itself immune, and to take Government securities would relieve them of all anxiety as to value of principal, however small the return might be.

There is another reason for the popularity of Government bonds.

When people who have not given much attention to the subject of investments wish to select something very safe, their first choice is Government bonds, because their idea is that the element of speculation is entirely absent in such investments. United States bonds always have been good, and probably always will be, but as far as stability of price is concerned, they are as erratic as some of the worst offenders in the speculative list.

The Career of Some 4s

¶ For instance, the 4s of 1907, selling a little above par in 1878, started steadily upward, and in three years had reached 115. In 1886 they were selling at 122, in 1888 at 127. There was then a slight decline, but in 1890 these bonds reached their highest point, 128, and began immediately an almost perpendicular flight downward, until in 1893 they had dropped to 112. Thence, during 1894, they ascended two points, and in 1895 began zig-zagging through the next five years between 109 and 115. In 1900 they started the long flight downward, to par and payment in 1907. The life of the 4s of 1925 consisted of a one year's drop in 1895 from 121½ to 116½, whence they began ascending until in 1901 they had reached 138, and from this high point have steadily descended until to-day they are quoted at about 114. The 2s and 3s have also had a fluctuating market, but within narrower ranges.

It is probably impossible, however, to select any security that has a ready market, which is not subject to more or less of a decided swing in price in a term of years. This is because of the violence of our panic storms, which shake even the most stable foundations, even while they do not affect their safety. When, if ever, we adopt a monetary system which, instead of being barbarous, is sound economically and adapted to our needs, these panics will be abolished.

The smaller investor, then, who wants something as good as Government bonds must make up his mind that what he buys may come into a temporary period, when its quoted price is below what he paid for it—unless he is fortunate enough or courageous enough to buy during the panic period itself. He may buy high-class railroad bonds or good railroad bonds of lower grade, contenting himself with 4 to 5 per cent income, but he must do so, resolved to hold them through depressed periods with lowered prices even for these.

Stock for the Small Investor

¶ The smaller investor, however, has always the desire in his heart to make money out of his purchases, in addition to acquiring something which is perfectly safe and yields a fair income. It is not wrong to recognize this desire if consistent with safety.

Some of our railroads are of such stability, having passed through long seasoning periods, that it is conservative to consider their stocks as investments for small holders. Where there are preferred stocks in these companies the record of some of them is such as to make them comparable to bonds.

It is justifiable to advise people with small amounts for investment to buy one share at a time, first, of a preferred high-class railroad stock, and next, one share of common stock, continuing the alterna-

ting operation as more money is to be invested.

The list might be made out as follows:

One share	Price	Income%
Chi. & N. W. Ry. Co. pref. stock	200	4.00
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. stock	121	6.00
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pref. stock	150	4.70
Union Pacific com. stock	173	6.02
Atchison pref. stock	103	4.80
Southern Pacific com. stock	115	5.20
Baltimore & Ohio pref. stock	88	4.60
Chi. & N. W. Ry. Co. com. stock	141	4.96
Norfolk & Western pref. stock	90	4.40
Northern Pacific stock	121	5.78

These are to be bought consecutively, one share at a time, as the money becomes available. Of course, where funds are sufficient, the number of shares of each stock may be multiplied. The question may be asked, Are these stocks cheap now? If the big investors are, some of them, selling out in anticipation of trouble, is it a good time to buy? Will securities not go lower? They probably will if politics continues its malicious activities. An acute period of depression, hard times, or panic is bound to follow. But what of it? To delay is to wait for uncertainties, and is in a certain sense to become speculative. The idle money of the small investor is liable to be drawn into risky ventures if he waits. On the plan suggested such stocks as mentioned may be bought whenever the money is available, through hard times or good times. One will average the other in a continuous process, and in a long period the most profit will be made in this way by the small and steady investor.

He will, as time goes on, have put away gradually certificates of ownership in properties which will weather all storms and which will become more and more valuable; and he will have one-half of his holdings in common stocks, out of which eventually he may reap the benefit in profit of the country's growth.

A New Tax-Exempt Law

ON September 1 a new law went into effect in New York State which provided for the exemption from taxation under the personal property tax law of all bonds, no matter where the property which secures the bonds is located, on the payment, once and for all, of a charge for registration of one-half of one per cent (\$5 on a \$1,000 bond). This payment is made to the State Comptroller. It is an excellent law, much needed by investors who do not relish the process of tax dodging nor like the idea of double taxation.

Look to the South

FROM "Investments," a well-edited, recent offshoot of the "Bankers' Magazine," comes the suggestion that this is, for a special reason, the time to investigate Southern securities. All reports point to a very heavy cotton crop. For the Southern railroads this means heavy tonnage and increased earnings, directly and indirectly. Securities of the Southern roads are not, as a class, high grade. "Investments," for instance, points to Southern Railway 4 per cent general and development bonds at about 80 as an anomaly. For four years they have paid interest regularly, and the system is getting into better shape all the time.

Farm lands in the South are increasing in value more rapidly than in any other section. For the whole South, to the extent of about 340,000,000 acres, values jumped from \$6.88 an acre to \$15.84 in the ten years from 1900 to 1910. For the whole United States, in the same time, farm lands rose from \$15.64 to \$32.48 an acre. It does not require the vision of a seventh son to foresee further extraordinary increases in value. Securities based on such prosperity, if thoroughly inspected and tested, should rank high on an investor's list.

School District Bonds

THE laws of Texas authorize the issuance of school-house bonds by the independent and common school districts of the State. Independent school districts are incorporated, under State laws, for school purposes only, and are allowed to embrace within their limits as much as twenty-five square miles of territory. Common-school districts are created by the Commissioners' Court of the county in which the school district is located, and embrace sixteen square miles of territory.

All bonds issued by these school districts, independent and common, must be voted by a majority of the qualified voters who are tax-payers, and must be approved by the Attorney-General and registered by the State Comptroller before they can be valid and legal obligations against the district issuing them. They bear 5 per cent interest, have a denomination of from \$100 to \$1,000 each, are issued in amounts from \$500 to \$25,000, mature from twenty to forty years from date, and are redeemable in from five to forty years from date. The total indebtedness of the district, including the bonds issued, does not exceed 7 per cent of the assessed value of the real estate included in the district.

It was the policy of the last State administration, as it is the policy of the present administration, to invest the State Permanent School Fund in Texas school bonds exclusively. This fund, however, is not sufficient to buy all of the school bonds that are being issued. On account of this fact a large amount of these bonds must seek a market elsewhere. They can be bought at par.

Public Service Bonds

PUBLIC service corporations are those that supply to cities light, heat, telephone or telegraph service, street-car or other transportation service. By their nature they are practical monopolies, their earnings are usually steady, and their bonds, issued under proper conditions, are a high-class investment. Important points to consider in buying such bonds are:

1. Franchises.
2. Management.
3. Physical value of plant and equipment.
4. Earnings.
5. The city council's or the State legislature's attitude toward the corporation.

When satisfactory reports are received on these points, it is time to consider the merits of bonds of public service corporations as investments. Briefly, these are:

1. Small margin of fluctuation in earnings, out of which bond interest is paid.
2. Growth normally of a city constantly increases earnings and value of property.
3. Small chance of loss from uncollectible accounts.
4. Elimination of business risk, due to absence of competition.

Enlightened Advertising

BELOW is quoted an advertisement of the Lincoln (Nebraska) Traction Company, which presents concisely and clearly the enlightened view. "To Investors," it is headed, and reads:

"Ninety per cent of the street railway securities in Massachusetts are held by local investors because regulation has been in force for years. Regulation settles the question of the capital on which the company is entitled to a reasonable return. It affords publicity of accounts and expenditures.

"Regulation has settled the valuation on which the Lincoln Traction Company is entitled to a return. Its valuation makes the preferred stock a dependable and attractive security. It enables every investor to ascertain through the Railway Commission the exact condition of its affairs—a right no investor in private business enjoys."



"More Pressure"

PRESSURE means protection. When pressure fails, water in the fireman's hose does not protect your property. You must then rely on your fire insurance policy, and "More Pressure" in that case depends upon the size and efficiency of the Company you have selected to stand between you and disaster. You cannot have too much of that kind of pressure.

For over a century the **Hartford Fire Insurance Company** has responded each year to this call for "More Pressure." Its business machinery was never in better working order. With its assets of twenty-four millions it can cover any loss which will ever come to it. In the policy-holder's time of need, the "high pressure" of the Hartford never fails.

Any agent or broker can get you a Hartford policy.



Insist on the Hartford
Agents Everywhere

Learn Trap-Shooting

*The All-Year-Round Sport
For Men and Women*

"SHOOTING OFF" A TIE AT
THE PINEHURST GUN CLUB



TRAP-SHOOTING closely parallels actual hunting conditions. The open air—the sudden, swift flight of the bird, the opportunity for quick, accurate shooting—all combine to make trap-shooting

Fascinating and Healthful

Quickly develops the novice into a skilled shot, because of the opportunity for regular and continuous shooting under favorable conditions and pleasant surroundings.

Keeps the old hunter from getting rusty between game seasons. The clay pigeons are in flight every day in the year.

The Winning Scores Are Made With



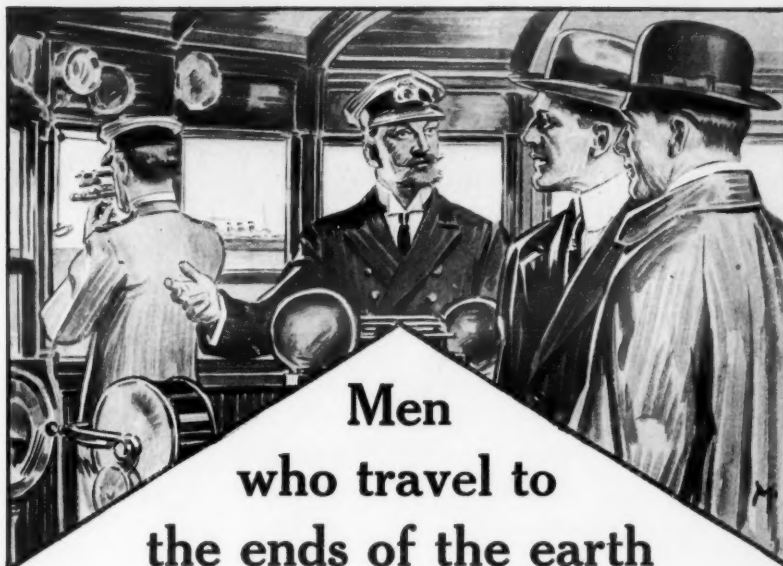
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Join your local Club. If there's none near by, start a Gun Club—we will help. Write now for free booklet No. 218, "The Sport Alluring," handsomely illustrated with photos of club and interstate shoots, and prominent Americans and rulers of Europe at the traps and in the field.

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who travel to
the ends of the earth**

come back the more firmly convinced that for combined style and quality *von Gal* hats are the highest development of hat-making that the world knows.

If your hat looks right when you first put it on—that's largely a matter of style. If, after months of wear, it still looks as if it "just came out of a band box"—that's a matter of *quality and workmanship*. The distinction of

von Gal made Hats

"Correct Styles for Men"

rests in the fact that they *combine* style and quality.

And you take no chance as to either. Every dealer who sells *von Gal* hats is authorized to give you the most absolute guarantee of fit, style, workmanship—satisfaction. This guarantee applies to every *von Gal* hat whether soft or stiff.

That's the reason why *von Gal* hats are the choice of the men of an entire continent. If you would be sure as to your hat, join the army of wearers of *von Gal* hats

Prices \$3, \$4 and \$5. At your dealer's, or if he cannot supply you, write for Fall and Winter Style Book M and we will fill your order direct from factory if you indicate style wanted and give hat size, your height, weight and waist measure. Add 25c to cover cost of expressage.

We are Makers of the *Hawes* Celebrated \$3 Hat

Hawes. von Gal
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Niagara Falls

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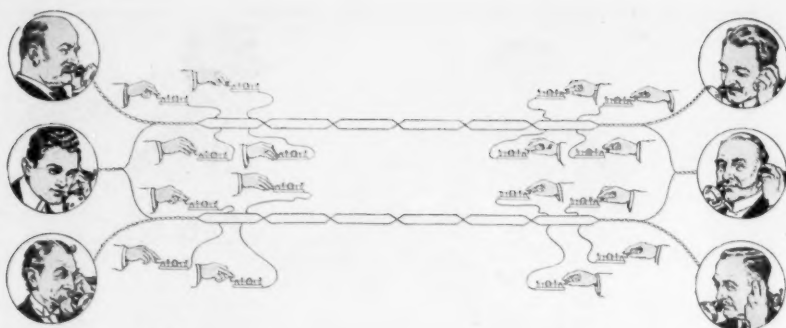
Straw Hat Factory:

Baltimore, Md.

Offices and Salesrooms:

1178 Broadway, New York

207 Washington St., Boston



Double Tracking The Bell Highway

Two of the greatest factors in modern civilization—the telephone and telegraph—now work hand in hand. Heretofore each was a separate and distinct system and transmitted the spoken or written messages of the nation with no little degree of efficiency. Co-operation has greatly increased this efficiency.

The simple diagram above strikingly illustrates one of the mechanical advantages of co-operation. It shows that six persons can now talk over two pairs of wires *at the same time* that eight telegraph operators send eight telegrams *over the same wires*. With such joint use of equipment there is economy; without it, waste.

While there is this joint use of trunk line plant by both companies, the telephone and telegraph services are distinct and different. The

telephone system furnishes a circuit and lets you do your own talking. It furnishes a highway of communication. The telegraph company, on the other hand, receives your message and then transmits and delivers it without your further attention.

The telegraph excels in carrying the big load of correspondence between distant centers of population; the telephone connects individuals, so that men, women and children can carry on direct conversations.

Already the co-operation of the Western Union and the Bell Systems has resulted in better and more economical public service.

Further improvements and economies are expected, until time and distance are annihilated by the universal use of electrical transmission for written or personal communication.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
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One System

Universal Service



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Vacation Negatives. Print
them, or have them printed
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C. Stegman, 5940 Cote Brillante Av., St. Louis, Mo.

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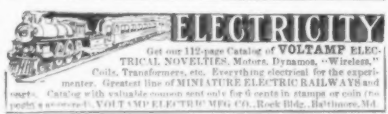
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stenographer. My new method tried and preferred by thou-
sands. Simpler than the simplest shorthand. As legible as
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payment necessary). VOLTAMP ELECTRIC CO., Rock Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

Babies' Budgets

(Continued from page 19)

add to the family income. This is the way mother number three views it. Before her marriage she earned about \$100 a month. She gave up this income in order to supervise her children herself. When I remarked that her children had a high-priced nurse, she replied contentedly: "They give the best returns of any work I ever did."

The easiest item to figure is the daily cost of food. Each mother could calculate that immediately. It varies widely, not according to the age of the child or the locality where he lives, as much as according to the child's health and the extent the mother can cater to his needs. The lowest estimate is that of the three-year-old St. Paul boy (Budget 7), who eats only 15¢ cents' worth of food a day; the 15-cent estimate for the hypothetical Child Welfare baby, plus ¼ of a cent for cooking-gas. The highest is 59 cents a day for a frail little New York girl (Budget 2), who is fed meat juice instead of broth, olive oil, and 20 cents-a-quart milk. The special diets, which we are coming more and more to give children instead of medicine, raise the expense sometimes as much as a hundred dollars a year. For instance, the two little boys of Budget 12 have a tendency to rheumatism, so they are given chicken or quab or some other high-priced white meat which works against uric acid. The daily food expense of the healthy children varies around 35 cents. It is divided into three parts: cost of food for the first six months, for the second six months, and for the second year. It was originally calculated by the month, but is here reduced to days:

BUDGET 4—AGE, 1 YEAR. CHICAGO	
1 quart milk.....	.15
Lime water.....	.00 5-6
Milk sugar.....	.00 3-6
Per day.....	\$.16 1-3
Per six months.....	\$29.81
2 quarts milk.....	.30
Lime water.....	.00 1-3
Beef juice.....	.01 1-3
Potatoes.....	.00 1-6
Apples.....	.00 1-3
Eggs.....	.01
Orange or prune juice.....	.00 1-3
Cereal.....	.00 1-3
Bacon.....	.00 3-6
Per day.....	\$.34 1-3
Per 6 months.....	\$62.66
Per year.....	\$92.47
Clothes (home-made).....	18.50
Total.....	\$110.97

AT 2 YEARS OF AGE	
Food (same as second 6 months, \$.34 1-3 per day).....	\$125.32
Clothes (home-made).....	44.90
Total.....	\$170.22

BUDGET 5—AGE, 3 YEARS. SPIRIT LAKE, IDAHO	
1 quart milk.....	.10
Meat for broth.....	.10
Eggs.....	.03
Fruit.....	.05
Oatmeal.....	.02
Toast.....	.01
Fuel.....	.05
Per day.....	\$.36
Per year.....	\$131.40
Clothes (home-made) from \$50 to \$75.....	62.50
Total.....	\$193.90
(Nurse—wages, \$4 to \$5 per week; maintenance, \$3 a week; total, \$390 a year.)	

BUDGET 6—AGE, 4 YEARS. PASADENA, CAL.	
Milk.....	.03
Eggs.....	.02
Meat.....	.04
Fruit.....	.09
Cereal, vegetables.....	.06
Bread.....	.03
Gas.....	.08
Per day.....	\$.35
Per year.....	\$127.75
Clothes (home-made).....	30.00
Doctor, drugs.....	5.00
Toys.....	8.00
Total.....	\$170.75

BUDGET 7—AGE, 3 YEARS. ST. PAUL	
1 quart milk.....	.08
Meat, eggs.....	.03
Bread.....	.01
Vegetables, fruit.....	.03
Gas.....	.00 3-4
Per day.....	\$.15 3-4
Per year.....	\$57.49
Clothes (home-made).....	27.84
Doctor.....	4.00
Laundry.....	39.00
Total.....	\$128.33

BUDGET 8—AGE, 2 YEARS. NEW BEDFORD, MASS.	
1 quart milk.....	.08
Meat.....	.10
Eggs.....	.03
Fruit.....	.03
Cereal.....	.02
Toast.....	.03
Per day.....	\$.29
Per year.....	\$105.85
Clothes (home-made).....	25.00
Doctor.....	15.00
Laundry.....	26.00
Total.....	\$171.85

BUDGET 9—AGES, 6 YEARS, 4 YEARS, AND 3 MONTHS. BANGOR, ME.	
2 quarts milk.....	.14
Meat.....	.25
Cereal.....	.10
Eggs (cooking only).....	.05
Fruit.....	.05
Toast, etc.....	.05
Gas.....	.10
Per day (for two oldest).....	\$.74
Per year.....	\$270.10
Clothes (most home-made).....	50.00
Doctor's bill.....	100.00
Extra (haircuts).....	6.00
Total (three children).....	\$426.10
(Nurse—wages, \$130; maintenance, \$120; total, \$250 a year.)	

BUDGET 10—AGES, 1, 3, AND 4½ YEARS. BANGOR, ME.	
Milk.....	.07
Mellin's food.....	.04 2-7
Broth, meat juice.....	.04 2-7
Fruit.....	.01 3-7
Cereal.....	.00 2-7
Per day (for youngest).....	\$.17 2-7
Per year.....	\$ 63.09
Food for two older about \$4 a week, each.....	416.00
Nursery supplies.....	12.00
Clothes—"There are a great many clothes I have used for all the children which are still good. But each child needs some new." Amount spent on new probably.....	100.00
Total (3 children).....	\$591.09
(Nurse—maid—wages, \$4 a week; clothes, \$25 a year; total, \$441 a year.)	

BUDGET 11—AGE, 9 MONTHS. NEW BEDFORD, MASS.	
"My baby is a wonder. He is no expense whatever for food, being breast-fed; nor for clothes, wearing his sister's leftovers; nor doctor nor nurse, having had none since he was three weeks old; nor even for laundry, as he wears seersucker rompers almost entirely, and I do all his washing myself. He is very stirring, and I can imagine that shoes will soon be a big item."	

BUDGET 12—AGES, 3 AND 2 YEARS. NEW YORK CITY	
1 quart milk.....	.15
Meat.....	.22
Cereal.....	.10
Cream.....	.07
Pudding or fruit.....	.10
Bread and suet butter.....	.10
Vegetables.....	.05
Soup.....	.02 1-2
Gas.....	.07
Per day.....	\$.98 1-2
Per year.....	\$359.53
Clothes.....	216.85
Doctor's bill.....	20.00
Total (2 children).....	\$596.38
(Nurse, \$25 a month; maintenance, \$20; total, \$540 a year.)	

BUDGET 13—AGE, 2 YEARS. NEW YORK CITY	
1 quart milk.....	.10
Sugar, lime, etc.....	.03 4-7
Eggs, soup, etc.....	.03 4-7
Cereal, zwieback, etc.....	.03 4-7
Per day.....	\$.20 5-7
Per year.....	\$75.61
Clothes.....	15.95
Total.....	\$91.56

ing may have to hire assistance in her housework, while another may spend more money at the outset on ready-made clothes, but do without domestic help. Budgets 9, 10, and 11 are families where the old-fashioned hand-down system still prevails. Mother number nine makes lovely linen suits, which are worn first by the big boy and then by his brother. The littlest brother is energetically wearing out left-overs in the way of baby clothes. Baby 11 is really too young to come into this article, but the budget is so optimistic that I have inserted it.

BUDGET 9—AGES, 6 YEARS, 4 YEARS, AND 3 MONTHS. BANGOR, ME.

2 quarts milk.....	.14
Meat.....	.25
Cereal.....	.10
Eggs (cooking only).....	.05
Fruit.....	.05
Toast, etc.....	.05
Gas.....	.10
Per day (for two oldest).....	\$.74
Per year.....	\$270.10
Clothes (most home-made).....	50.00
Doctor's bill.....	100.00
Extra (haircuts).....	6.00
Total (three children).....	\$426.10
(Nurse—wages, \$130; maintenance, \$120; total, \$250 a year.)	

BUDGET 10—AGES, 1, 3, AND 4½ YEARS. BANGOR, ME.

Milk.....	.07
Mellin's food.....	.04 2-7
Broth, meat juice.....	.04 2-7
Fruit.....	.01 3-7
Cereal.....	.00 2-7
Per day (for youngest).....	\$.17 2-7
Per year.....	\$ 63.09
Food for two older about \$4 a week, each.....	416.00
Nursery supplies.....	12.00
Clothes—"There are a great many clothes I have used for all the children which are still good. But each child needs some new." Amount spent on new probably.....	100.00
Total (3 children).....	\$591.09
(Nurse—maid—wages, \$4 a week; clothes, \$25 a year; total, \$441 a year.)	

BUDGET 11—AGE, 9 MONTHS. NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Milk.....	.07
Mellin's food.....	.04 2-7
Broth, meat juice.....	.04 2-7
Fruit.....	.01 3-7
Cereal.....	.00 2-7
Per day (for youngest).....	\$.17 2-7
Per year.....	\$ 63.09
Food for two older about \$4 a week, each.....	416.00
Nursery supplies.....	12.00
Clothes—"There are a great many clothes I have used for all the children which are still good. But each child needs some new." Amount spent on new probably.....	100.00
Total (3 children).....	\$591.09
(Nurse—maid—wages, \$4 a week; clothes, \$25 a year; total, \$441 a year.)	

Nearly every mother spoke of the expense of shoes. "They wear out their shoes so fast!" said mother number eleven in despair. "A new pair every two months! What they don't wear out they outgrow. The little fellow's feet are a different shape from the larger one's, and he can't wear the other's old shoes. What shall I do! There is a whole shelf full of perfectly good ones!"

Mother number twelve spends \$30 a year for shoes for her two boys, paying from \$1.50 to \$3.50 a pair, according to size and quality. Mother number three reckons on five pairs apiece for her two children at \$2.50, a total of \$25 a year. Mother number nine, who was able to bring the clothes expenditure within \$25 because there were many clothes left from an older sister, spent \$7.50 for shoes; five pairs at \$1.50. Mother number ten reckons \$9 for her two boys' shoes. These expenditures are approximately 14%, 12%, 30%, and 18% of the entire clothes expense. There are also irregular expenses which can not be foreseen as clearly as shoes. For instance—the doctor's bill. Many of these thirteen families have no doctor's bill at all and others have small ones—\$5, \$4, \$15, \$20. There are two large bills, \$60 and \$100. The younger boy of Budget 3 has never been sick a day in his three years and a half.

A BABY COSTING \$298.19 AND A BABY COSTING \$91.56
BUDGET 12—AGES, 3 AND 2 YEARS. NEW YORK CITY

1 quart milk.....	.15
Meat.....	.22
Cereal.....	.10
Cream.....	.07
Pudding or fruit.....	.10
Bread and suet butter.....	.10
Vegetables.....	.05
Soup.....	.02 1-2
Gas.....	.07
Per day.....	\$.98 1-2
Per year.....	\$359.53
Clothes.....	216.85
Doctor's bill.....	20.00
Total (2 children).....	\$596.38
(Nurse, \$25 a month; maintenance, \$20; total, \$540 a year.)	

BUDGET 13—AGE, 2 YEARS. NEW YORK CITY

1 quart milk.....	.10
Sugar, lime, etc.....	.03 4-7
Eggs, soup, etc.....	.03 4-7
Cereal, zwieback, etc.....	.03 4-7
Per day.....	\$.20 5-7
Per year.....	\$75.61
Clothes.....	15.95
Total.....	\$91.56

The cost of clothing is difficult to calculate. We must not overemphasize the apparent saving on home-made garments, for the woman who does her own sew-

There from two the oldest \$87.60 a total of The of these two an average apiece.

In the pays for pays for up her ha number to put a bad m the best, both fam well clo of their way: Th a specia rheumat cost of clothes, procured a specia This low Each chi The mot lavishly, the cost worth of

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HER five \$314.50 265.35 488.75 110.97 170.22 193.90 170.75

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THE low, m against "The The n chest w less str and her "The put it ping do better l

She o sandwic "I re got bac thinly man, l foods." "If y will ge

There are five children in this family, from two to eight years old. The food of the oldest boy comes to 24 cents a day, \$87.60 a year, and his clothes to \$23.25, a total of \$110.85 a year.

The other three children vary between these two extremes. The children cost an average, the mother says, of \$100 apiece.

In the first of these two families \$600 pays for two children; in the second, \$500 pays for five. Mother number twelve threw up her hands when I told her about mother number thirteen, and cried: "You'll have to put me in as a horrible example! I'm a bad manager, but I want them to have the best, and the best costs so much!" In both families the children are well fed and well clothed. The difference in the cost of their food and clothes comes in this way: The two children of Budget 12 have a special diet because of a tendency to rheumatism; this more than doubles the cost of their food. They wear simple clothes, but of the exquisite simplicity procured at high-priced stores which make a specialty of excellent goods and cut. This loveliness in appearance is costly. Each child has eight changes of garments. The mother buys both food and clothes lavishly, but not ignorantly. She knows the cost of every article and she gets the worth of her money.

Mother number thirteen, on the other hand, must count pennies. She feeds her children on the plainest nourishing food and dresses them with the utmost economy. The reason she succeeds in dressing and feeding five children on an average of \$100 a year each is that she is a rare combination of brains and health and pluck.

If there were a money unit to measure a mother's efficiency, we should say: "It takes a thousand-dollar-a-year mother to bring up a hundred-dollar-a-year child."

No Baby—No Budget

HERE are the varying costs of twenty-five children:

\$314.50	\$128.33
265.35	171.85
488.75 (2 children)	128.33
110.97	170.40
170.22	426.10 (3 children)
193.90	591.09 (3 children)
170.75	596.38 (2 children)
	500.00 (5 children)

The average expense is \$177.07 apiece, exclusive of indirect expenses, like higher rent, additional service, summer outings, etc. I sent the last budget blank to a man

living in a large city, asking him to get data from one of his married friends. He replied: "I am sorry that I haven't been able to fill out the baby budget. We young professional men don't often get married, and when we do we're not strong on babies—and why? Because we don't get enough salary to pay for the luxury of wife, baby, and home. I get awfully discouraged over it sometimes." There are thousands of thoughtful young men and women to-day who class babies among the luxuries they can't afford.

The economists look backward to tell us what was, and forward to tell us what will be. They have different plans for remedying this bad condition, but those plans belong to the future. The mothers of our twenty-five babies are concerned with the present. What are they doing about the matter now? From these mothers I chose two as examples of women who have solved the problem so far as they are concerned. One is the woman whose baby cost the most, \$314.50 (Budget 1), and the other the woman whose baby cost the least, \$91.56. Their methods are entirely different—each has its drawbacks, each its advantages.

The Two Types

MOTHER number one, by leaving her baby for seven or eight hours a day to work at her profession, adds enough to the family income to allow generous expenditure on the baby. Mother number thirteen uses the same brains and energy on her job at home. They are both working women.

This purely economic discussion is not the place for consideration of whether or not it is wise for a mother to be separated from her child during the day. It is common among the very rich and necessary among the very poor. When the child reaches the school age the separation can not be avoided. Every mother must decide according to her situation whether she had better add to the family income by earning money herself or by conserving her husband's earnings. The same qualities bring success in either case—brains and pluck, pluck and brains. It is not enough for a woman to work; she must work intelligently.

These two mothers are neighbors, and each is interested in the steady, determined manner in which the other works out their common problem. Each says of the other: "I admire that woman. She is holding down her job."

The Tenderfoot Bride

(Continued from page 21)

"Ever hold a gun?"
"I never touched one before."
He took it into his left hand. "My left hand always was a blunderin' idiot," he commented. There may or may not have been cunning in this.

She turned away for a moment. The moans of the animal increased distressingly. She came forward, lips tight, hands out.

"Where?" she asked, indicating the heart.

"No—the head—there."
"And my thumb on this? Is this what they call the trigger?"

"Yes. Steady, then quick."
Afterward she shut her eyes for a moment, but she did not waver.

"Well—next?" he asked her.

"I don't know what you're able to do," she replied to him, "but for me—it's my word of honor—and the new world." If there was a shading toward the perfumery in "honor" and all of spontaneity in "the new world," the distinction was subtle and unconscious.

"And the twenty-nine miles," she added decisively.

"Gosh!" he said again, reverently. "I reckon if you do it, you might find an escort convenient to carry that there grip."

THE first ten miles whirled toward them, gray and golden, sage and desert below, morning above. She would have raced against them, but he held her back.

"There's more, a lot," he reminded her. The next five sauntered pleasantly. Her chest was less obtrusive and her throat less strained forward toward the future and her goal.

"There's only enough for one meal, so I put it off till late," she explained, slipping down to the sand. "But now we'd better have it."

She opened the box and divided the few sandwiches and a hard-boiled egg.

"I reckon a broiled jackrabbit when I get back will suit me better," Harding thinly protested. "Not bein' a married man, I ain't spoiled to these delicate foods."

"If you don't eat it, the mountain lions will get it," she responded, vague as to

fauna, but decisive as to sandwiches. "I shall leave it behind."

They quarreled, so merrily, so delightfully, that she became absorbed in the quarrel and did not detect his sleight-of-hand.

"Now! We've got to be gettin' along," she delayed. "Only fourteen miles more. Let's rest a little longer and you tell a story about cowboyin'."

He rose and gave her his left hand. She came to her feet achily, but she flung off the weariness and followed him.

SIX miles later she came to an abrupt halt after long silence. "I've been trying not to say it, but I can't go on," she cried wretchedly.

"You've got to," he answered. "No, you're not to sit down!" He slipped an arm about her and stopped her as she was sinking toward the ground. "Get up and go on!" It was no less than brutal, outwardly.

She looked beyond the words, into his grim face, and obeyed.

At the end of three slowly plodded miles he produced the sandwich. "You can eat it while you're goin'. I can't let you stop."

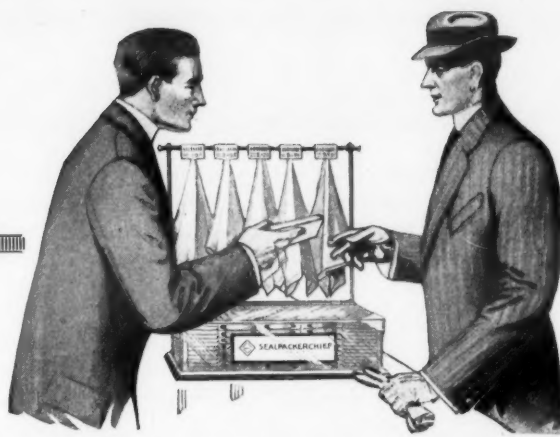
She took it meekly, without reproach for the deceit.

The sun hung red and bulging, like a Christmas tree ball, not far above the line. "Do you see that?" he asked her. "When it goes in this country it goes plump! all of a sudden, and pretty quick afterward it's night."

There were four miles left when she gave way all at once, a heap on the sandy ground. "You—can—just as well—go on," she panted softly when he bent over her. "I—don't mind—waiting here till you bring Charley and the parson."

HE sat down beside her and took his shaggy head into his hard, fleshless palm. Worn as she was, it was unsafe for her to lie there without covering with the evening creeping in; and she must not be left unprotected. Once he glanced at the soft little heap—limp, the will gone from it, sapped with its physical strength.

"How long since you seen Rome—Char-



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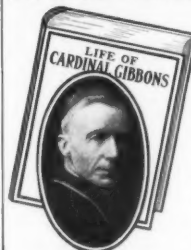
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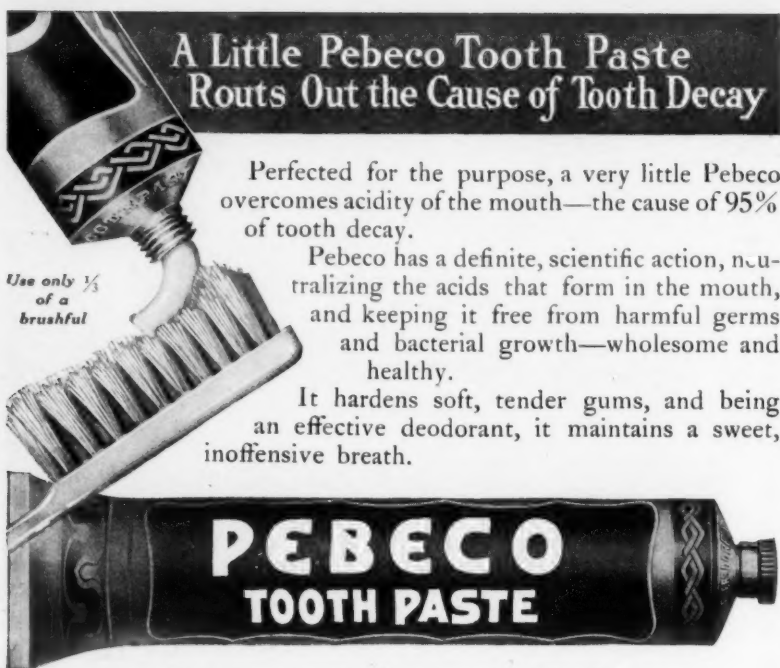
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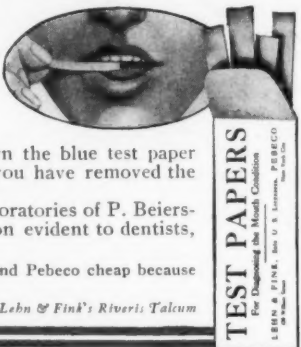
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ley, I mean?" he asked at last irrelevantly. "Oh, years and years. He came to the middle West before he came out here."

"You been promised to him all that time?"

"Long before. We weren't much more than little children when we got engaged."

He took his hand down and looked keenly into her eyes. "It must have been the real thing to last all them years."

She hesitated, twirling a hatpin. "I—don't know," she said. "We were such children. I've half forgotten him, I'm afraid."

But—I had a promise to keep. I've never broken one yet." She brushed away the subject. "Please go on," she implored.

"I ain't afraid to stay here. You can bring Charley. He must be better by now."

She lay back upon the sand. Already it was cooling. The shadows of stunted clumps stretched themselves in fantastic contortions upon the desert's face. She relaxed, in a certain luxury of exhaustion, despite her aching body. "I could stay here forever and ever and just be happy," she murmured, the deliciousness of freedom and rest taking possession.

In a telegraphic silence a great many things reached Harding's brain. There were others that leaped, rising to meet them.

"Which is it you really care about," he asked sharply, "Charley Price—or this new life?" And following, probing: "Is a promise like that worth keepin' if it ain't goin' to make two people both happy?"

IT brought her to her feet. "Go—go on for him," she said, "before I stop to think!"

The appeal made claim upon his strength. "We'll both go on," he said, and they tramped wearily forward.

As they stood upon a slight rise of ground the scene opened at last. Twilight bonfires burned, figures moved in the glow. A few horses were gathered.

Harding smiled. "Arcadia City," he introduced.

She did not smile, but the weariness had passed, her face was alive. "I think it's glorious!" she responded. "All gone—the slate washed clean—and a new start to make—in a new world! A city to be built! Everything ahead!"

The clean wind swept her hair, her lighted eyes gazed into the future—not a future of dreams, but a future of building—in a vast world without let—

"By jing, you've proved up on the whole seven!" he exclaimed.

"The seven?"

"I've always said there was seven afraid a person had to be tried on to pass for this country," he explained. "I been keepin' tab on you from the beginnin', and you've proved up on the whole bunch in just this one trip. First, you ain't afraid to be alone; I saw that the first thing when I come on you eatin' sandwiches so comfortable all by yourself instead o' throwin' a fit because there wasn't nobody to meet you. Next, you ain't afraid of your own judgment o' folks; you sized me up pretty sharp and you decided there wasn't no recommendation needed."

She flushed.

"You ain't afraid to hold a gun, though you'd never touched one in your life before. You ain't afraid of the sight o' blood and sufferin', and you never know when you're goin' to be called on to play doctor out here. (I seen two women faint onet because it was easier than patchin' up a man that got gored.)"

"You ain't afraid of the hardest kind o' work. When you looked twenty-nine miles in the face I could see that."

"You had to drive me part of the way," she corrected scrupulously.

"I only helped to stiffen you up a bit—you wasn't afraid. And you ain't afraid to keep your word, no matter what it means to do it—it's that kind o' stuff, not appearances, counts out here. But the biggest of all—he watched her radiance rising as she turned back to the prospect—"you ain't afraid of life—to live it!"

"Afraid of it?" she answered him. "I can't wait for it! I want to begin building Arcadia City—to-morrow!"

BY some drawing, her eyes were swung about to his. "If you were mine instead o' Charley Price's," he said deliberately, "I could build the metropolis of the world." He saw her throat beat. Then they walked down to the fires.

As they approached there was confusion. A shouting, a welcome rose. Then great confusion—and from the midst a horse and rider broke away and dashed off.

"Rome's gone!" came from a dozen.

It was this that the two learned: the citizens had remained all day with the unhappy groom. It had finally been decided to abandon the town and scatter; but this must not happen while the bride might still arrive to find no wedding party. The group had agreed to wait until next morning.

Romeo's courage had apparently gained

with the hours, when it came to be the general surmise that the bride had not arrived from the east; but when she and Harding were sighted, a sudden panic had convulsed him beyond all previous terrors.

"I darsent get married! I can't support her! What'll I do? I'm goin' to starve to death!" he had wailed.

"And then all at once he mounted and he bolted," concluded the traveling saleswoman indignantly.

THE face of the bride had undergone a series of interesting psychological changes during the development of facts. At the end she was steely.

"There are other horses, I see," she remarked.

A half-dozen were there.

"It's a pity if somebody can't get him," she said with calm firmness. "When a girl's come two thousand miles for a husband, she don't intend to die an old maid."

There was a moment in which no one rose to leadership. Harding's head was bent. He turned at last, silently seeking the girl's eyes; what he found there was unrelenting and imperative. He became as one who submits to sentence. He shook off something inwardly, drew himself resolutely erect. "We'll bring the dirty, sneakin' dog back and marry him if it takes every gun in Arcadia City to do it," he said then. "He'll find he's got somebody to reckon with when he tries to give that kind of a bride the go-by." He picked his horse and summoned the five best men. "Where's the lasso I made this mornin'? That's it. Now—go!"

The huddling women and children and old men watched the six shoot out against the reddish, empty west and vanish. They crowded about the fires and cast timid, curious glances at the bride. She stood rigid, waiting; not so much as a hand out to a blaze, though the sunless wind cut.

At the end of infinite time a clamor broke, rose, grew, arrived. In the midst of it rode Romeo. Over his horse's head tugged the lasso. Harding, although he had given over the roping to an assistant on account of his own disabled arm, nevertheless rode at the head, as merciless and commanding as the chief of a warfaring tribe, savagely bent upon vengeance. The captive groom arrived in the midst of his six captors, bowed, crushed, cowering.

The rigid bride raised a hand and beckoned the group forward. They lined up before her. The women and children held each other's hands, and two even whimpered, so awesome had this forsaken maiden become. She stood like the day of judgment, and every one present quivered and was hushed.

"So you're Charley Price," she said. "You're the man (there was a peculiar though delicate emphasis) I've crossed two-thirds of a continent to be married to."

There was no answer save more excessive collapse.

"You're the—man—I've been promised to for eight years, and it was because of that promise I walked twenty-nine miles to-day when I had the chance to take a train for home, 'cause I wouldn't break my word to a man I s'posed was only prostrated and was all the while looking to keep his word same as me."

Tremulous, tortured silence.

"After all I've went through," she continued, "I decided you shouldn't get away. I was going to have you back if it took one of those sheriffs and posses I've read about. You can stay right where you are now till I excuse you. I decided I'd have you back for a witness to my weddin' to this gentleman who escorted me." She held out her hand to Harding.

HE was white under the tan of him as he dismounted and came to her wonderingly, doubtfully. For the moment Charley Price's terror gave way to a jealous rage. "You dare to marry her—she's mine!" he shouted.

The old, sure Harding returned. "My friend, you had the misfortune not to speak quite soon enough. This territory's obligin' enough not to require a license, and I don't see no good reason why the nuptials can't proceed accordin' to the wishes of this lady and myself."

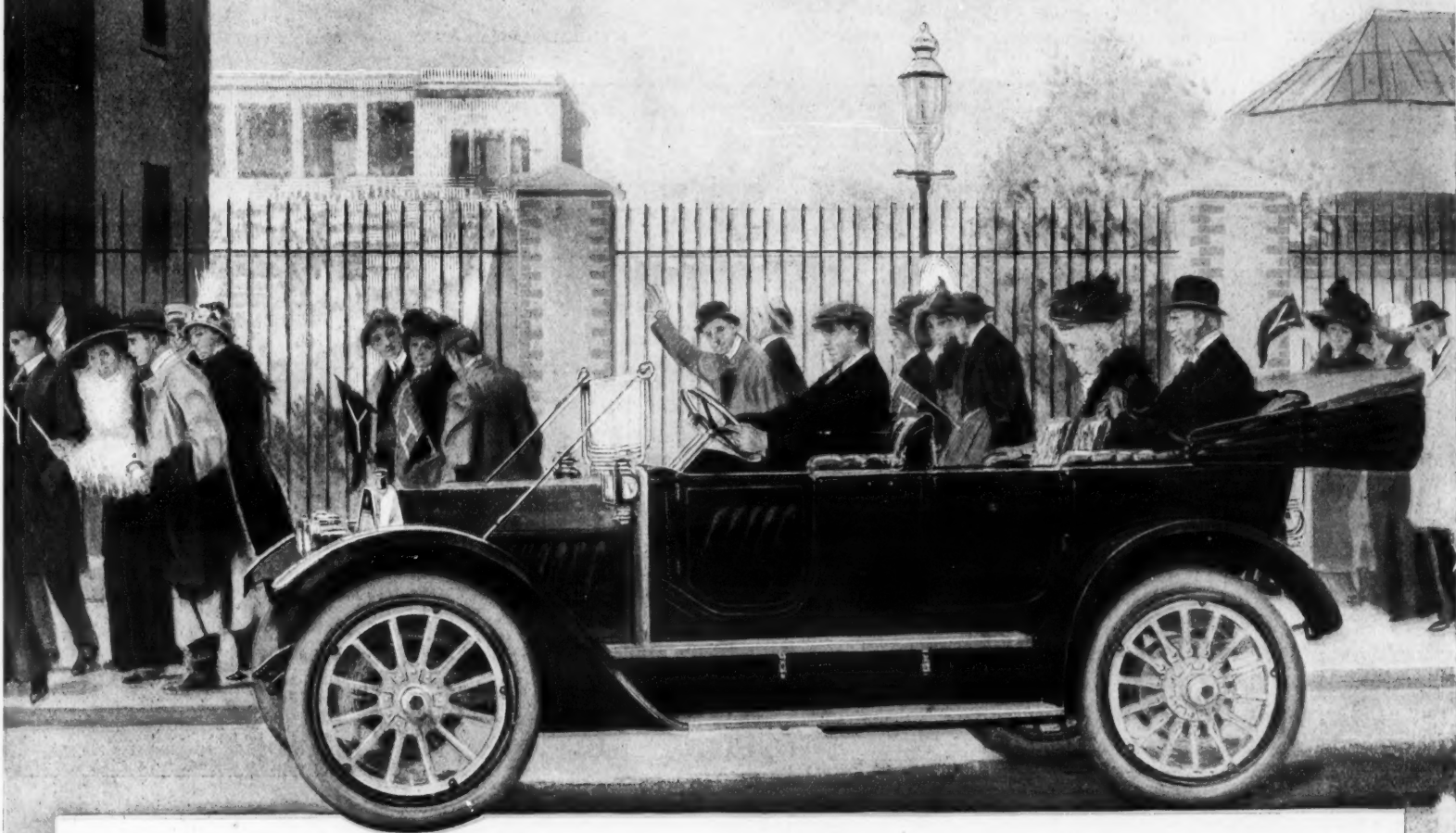
While the hush hung the little parson performed the ceremony in the rising wind and the flapping light of the bonfires.

The next morning a small caravan set out, on foot, on horse. Strange costumes were worn, strange bundles were carried. All that remained of Arcadia City set out to scatter and disintegrate and be heard of no more.

Except the builders. They, the two of them, stood and watched the disintegration and planned the city to be.

"I'll ride to San Jose and buy enough grub for a week and a tent to start in," Harding said. Then they looked at the strewn, scattering ashes and laughed, the phoenix of youth arising within them.

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Try Fairy Soap in your nursery and learn why—though its price is *but 5c*—it possesses more soap virtues than any other soap at any price.

"Have you a little 'Fairy' in your home?"

FOR THE LAUNDRY



Sunny Monday

Sunny Monday is a white soap—made from choice fats, vegetable oils, and a wonderful *dirt-starting* ingredient, which saves rubbing.

The use of Sunny Monday means the saving of clothes—it will double their life—and make them whiter than you ever saw them before. Washes equally well in hot, cold, luke-warm, boiling, hard or soft water.

Sunny Monday is the best laundry soap we know how to make.

"Sunny Monday Bubbles will wash away your troubles"

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY—MAKERS—CHICAGO